

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931.

VOLUME XXVI

AJMER-MERWARA

REPORT AND TABLES.

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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931.

VOLUME XXVI

AJMER-MERWARA

REPORT AND TABLES

BY

Lieut. Colonel B. L. COLE

of the Indian Army.

1932

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ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

Report.

- Page 12. In the last marginal statement, under Ajmer City—1921—Males, for '537' read '337'.
- Page 17. In column 14 of Subsidiary Table 2, for '514,761' read '514,751'.
- Page 25. In columns 1 and 10 of Subsidiary Table 9, for 'Under year' and '24,092' respectively read 'Under 1 year' and '240,92'.
In the heading of column 13 of Subsidiary Table 10, for 'populatoin' read 'population'.
- Page 26. In the first marginal Table in para 3, under 1931, against 'Sind', 'Central Provinces' and 'Madras', for '783', '999' and '1,021' respectively read '782', '1,000' and '1,022'.
- Page 30. In columns 2 and 4 of Subsidiary Table 4, against the years 1930 and 1922, for '9,134' and '14,988' respectively read '9,135' and '14,998'.
- Page 31. In column 17 of Subsidiary Table 5, against ages 1—5 for '1,884' read '1,384'.
- Page 34. In 6th. line from the top, for 'namley' read 'namely'.
- Page 37. In column 14 of Subsidiary Table 1, 4th. and 5th. lines from the top, for '91' and '34' respectively read '19' and '43'.
- Page 41. In column 10 of Subsidiary Table 4, against Muslim, for '900' read '903'.
- Page 44. In column 30 of Subsidiary Table 2, against age 15-20, for '604' read '601'.
- Page 49. In the 5th. line from the bottom, for 'increases' read 'increase'.
- Page 52. In the first column of the Table in para 11, for 'Road' read 'Roads'.
- Page 79. In the marginal statement in para 8, under Females against Merats, for '12,206' read '12,026'.

Tables.

- Page 2. In column 19 of Table II against Ajmer Tehsil, Kekri Sub-division, for '163,522' read '165,322'.
- Page 8. In column 13 of Table VII against All Religions, Age-period 50-55 for '2,660' read '5,660'.

Report and Tables.

For the words 'Ajmer Tehsil' wherever they occur read 'Ajmer Sub-division.'

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INTRODUCTION.

1. This Report deals with the Census which was taken on the night of the 26th. February, 1931. It was the ninth of a series which dates back to 1865. The first one held, in that year, was a rough sort of a count for which details are not available. The next Census taken in 1872 was considered quite unreliable and a fresh one was held in 1876, the figures for which are quoted in the Report for 1881. Decennial Censuses have since been regular. The figures in the margin show that the present population is the highest ever recorded—though not much in excess of that enumerated in 1891 when the population all over this part of India was very high owing to a series of prosperous years and a marked absence of epidemics.

| | |
|------|---------|
| 1865 | 426,265 |
| 1872 | 816,330 |
| 1876 | 396,381 |
| 1881 | 460,722 |
| 1891 | 542,353 |
| 1901 | 476,912 |
| 1911 | 301,325 |
| 1921 | 425,271 |
| 1931 | 660,222 |

2. There were no changes in area since 1921 and the method of enumeration was practically the same. For a proper understanding of what is involved by a Census, it is necessary to describe briefly the various stages that finally lead up to a publication of the figures. The first step is the preparation of a General Village Register for each Tehsil, in which is shown the names of villages and dependent hamlets and the number of houses in each. The District authorities were addressed in this matter on 26th. February, 1930 but little progress was made till I was appointed on 1st. April, 1930 and the District Census Officer nominated on 19th. April, 1930. The smallest Census Unit is a Block consisting of from 30 to 50 Houses in charge of an Enumerator. The next link in the chain is a Circle which is a compact group of 10 to 15 Blocks under a Supervisor and finally a Charge corresponding to the Tehsil comprising all the Circles is under the care of a Charge Superintendent who was usually the Tehsildar himself. These principles applied *mutatis mutandis* to Ajmer City and the other Towns in the Province. There were thus in the whole Province 16 Charges, 473 Circles and 3,692 Blocks. There was an average of 33 Houses to each Block, 8 Blocks to each Circle and 30 Circles to each Charge. Circles were purposely kept small on account of the difficulty of finding sufficiently educated men as Enumerators—thereby throwing much of the work on the Supervisors. Maps were prepared for each charge clearly demarcating the Circles, within each of which was shown the number of Blocks. The next step is to number each house and to prepare house lists. With a preliminary issue of Schedules for training purposes, the instruction of the staff is undertaken, followed by a final distribution of all necessary forms.

3. The actual Census was taken in the traditional manner. There was a preliminary enumeration which started early in January. During this period particulars of the bulk of the resident population are entered on the Schedules and are subjected to the scrutiny of Supervisors and Charge Superintendents. The final count was taken between sunset and midnight on the 26th. February, the record of the preliminary enumeration being checked and new entries made as required.

4. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of passengers at Railway Stations and in trains. The latter were stopped at convenient wayside stations early on the morning of 27th. February. As regards Ajmer City, the Railway area which included the residential portion, workshops and Railway station was formed into a separate charge under a selected Railway Officer. In other parts of the Province, each Railway Station constituted a Circle in the adjacent civil charge. By these means, the Railway Census Staff have the same advantages for training as their civilian confrères.

5. Luckily for the Census staff, there were no fairs or similar large gatherings as in 1921 when the annual Urs Khwaja Sabib's Fair coincided with the date of the Census and considerably added to the difficulties of the staff.

6. As soon as possible after the count had been taken Enumerators were required to enter their totals and repair with them to their Supervisors, who in their turn communicated the figures to their Charge Superintendents. The totals

for the Province so obtained were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India at 11-10 A. M. on the 28th. February. These totals known as provisional totals only differed from the finally checked totals, as obtained in the Abstraction office, by 284, a variation of '05 per cent.

7. The public are now thoroughly acquainted with the features of a Census and in every way co-operated with the staff. A hostile demonstration on the part of the Congress party was expected in Ajmer City on Census night, but beyond a procession of noisy youths, nothing untoward occurred.

8. The post enumeration stages of a Census fall into three heads— (1) copying details from the schedules on to a Slip for each individual. These slips were of different colours for the various Religions and had easily recognised symbols to denote sex and civil condition; (2) Tabulation, or successive sortings of these slips in order to obtain materials for the various Imperial Tables; (3) Compilation or the posting and addition of the results of the several sortings. An innovation as regards slip-copying was tried at this Census with a considerable measure of success, as regards efficiency and saving of time. It was that the Patwaris in rural *Khalsa* areas copied the slips from their own enumeration books before they were sent to the Tabulation office. The principal advantage was that they could do the bulk of the work during the preliminary enumeration and their writing was neater than that of copyists specially engaged on payment per 100 slips copied. The number of slips so copied was 225,333. The Tabulation Office at Ajmer opened on 1st. March, and finally closed on 31st. August, 1931. The staff consisted of 1 Deputy Superintendent, 1 Record-keeper, 1 Accounts Clerk and 3 Supervisors. For slip-copying a temporary staff which varied from 68 to 79 in numbers was engaged. For sorting and compilation a small staff of 24 men was necessary. This office also compiled the results for the small Abu District of the Rajputana Agency.

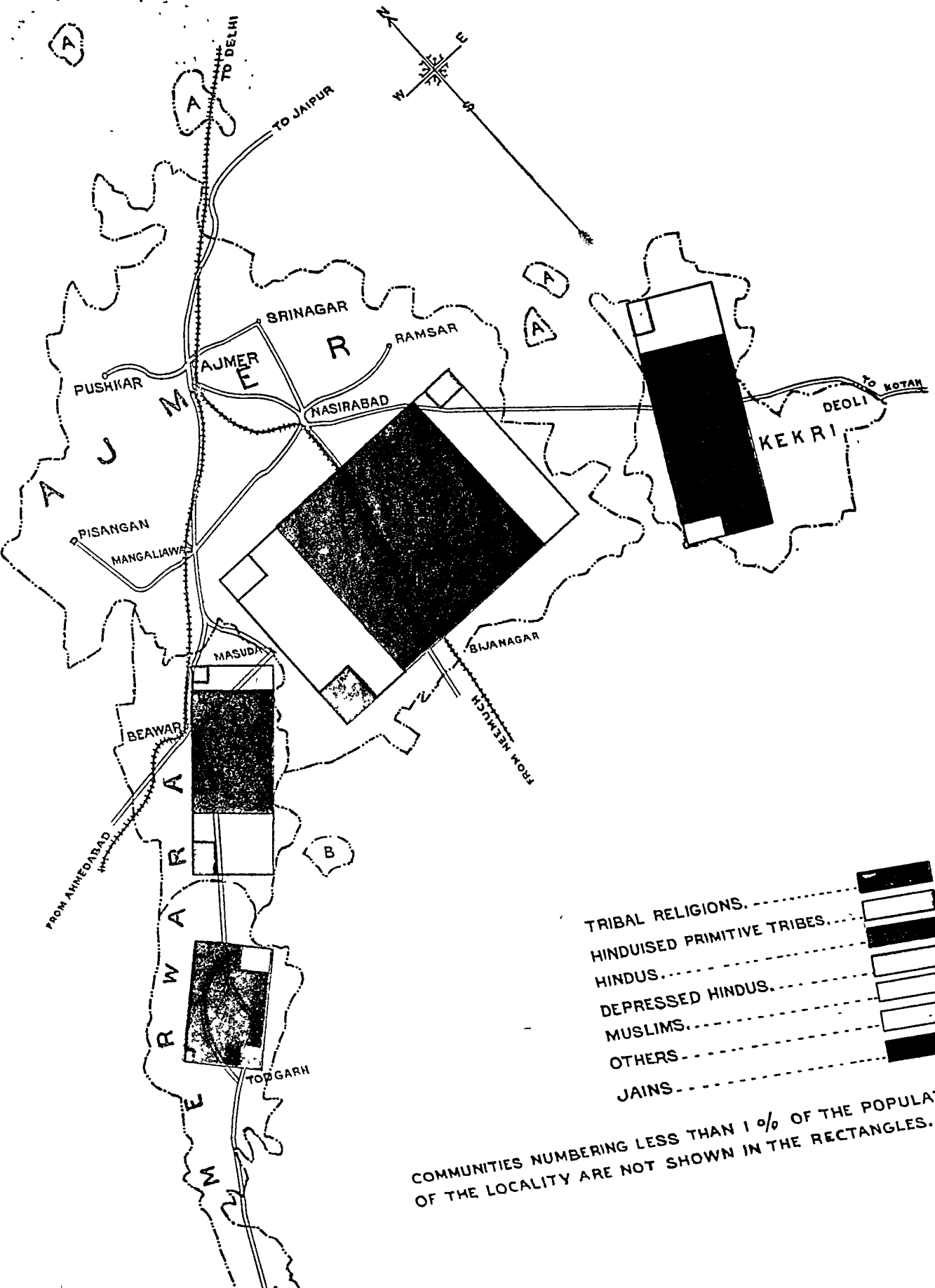
9. It is difficult to assess the cost of the Census in this Province alone. I was also Superintendent of the operations in the Rajputana Agency and my immediate office staff dealt with all matters concerning the Agency and this Province without any attempt being made to separate the work. The joint Administrative Volume will, however, show the total cost and from this can be calculated the expenditure per head of the 11,786,004 persons enumerated in the Agency and this Province combined.

10. It is a matter for gratification that the Government of India sanctioned the preparation of a separate Report for this Province—thereby reviving a practice that had existed up to 1911. In 1911 and 1921 combined Reports for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara were prepared with the result that the District authorities and others interested in this Province had to wade through a host of figures and matter concerning the Indian States of the Agency, to extract information concerning Ajmer-Merwara.

11. Acknowledgments are due to all the District officials. To such the enumeration preparations are a troublesome addition to an already full day's work. Especially are thanks due to Captain I. W. Galbraith, M. C., Acting Commissioner, and Sardar Kartar Singh, District Census Officer. Mr. S. F. Madden, C. I. E., O. B. E., Chairman of the Ajmer Municipal Committee and Rai Bahadur Pandit Triloki Nath, City Magistrate, ably dealt with the difficulties associated with the Census of a large city, while arrangements for the Railway charge were in the capable hands of Mr. W. E. Napper. The Tabulation Office was efficiently superintended by Pandit Chiranji Lal whose previous experience was most useful. Among my own staff, Babu Debi Dayal, Deputy Superintendent and Lala Lachman Das Gupta, Head Clerk did not spare themselves in the able discharge of their duties. The maps and diagrams which illustrate this Report were suitably prepared in the office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department. Finally, acknowledgments are due to the Commissioner, Mr. E. C. Gibson, who after his return from leave spared no pains to ensure the adequacy of the arrangements made. I owe him also a personal debt of thanks for his advice in the preparation of the various Chapters of this Report.

AJMER - MERWARA SOCIAL MAP

SCALE 1 SQ. INCH = 100,000 PERSONS.
SCALE 10 MILES = 1 INCH



REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF AJMER-MERWARA, 1931.

CHAPTER I.

Distribution and Movement of the Population.

1. Ajmer-Merwara is a Province of British India surrounded on all sides by States comprising the Rajputana Agency. No changes in area have occurred since the last Census.

The Area dealt with.

2. The Imperial Tables that deal with the population as a whole are :—

Population.

1. Area, Houses and Population.

2. Variation in population since 1881.

Provincial Table I shows details by Administrative units.

At the end of this Chapter will be found 6 Subsidiary Tables dealing with Density, Natural Population, Vital Statistics and Houses. The figures shown in the various Tables refer to the *de facto* population as found on the night of the 26th. February 1931, though travellers by train were enumerated at convenient stopping places early on the following morning. During this period there were no large fairs or other assemblages of people, so that the figures may be taken as representing the normal population. There were no untoward occurrences that could tend to affect the accuracy of the Census.

3. The Province with its total area of 2,711 square miles is divided into the Sub-divisions of Ajmer and Kekri and the Tehsils of Beawar and Todgarh, the two latter forming the Merwara Sub-division. The total population is 560,292 and the average density is 207 persons per square mile. The population is about equal to that of the county of Norfolk while the density approximates to that of the North Riding of Yorkshire in 1921, and of the whole of England and Wales in 1821. If we exclude the population of Ajmer City, the density is 164 persons per square mile and, excluding Mewar for which figures by districts are not available, the density in contiguous portions of Indian States is :—

Area, Population and Density.

| | | | |
|------------------|------|------|-----|
| Marwar (Merta) | .... | .... | 79 |
| Kishangarh | .... | .... | 100 |
| Jaipur (Malpura) | .... | .... | 88 |

4. Imperial Table II shows that the population of 560,292 now returned is the highest that has been recorded in the Province, though it only exceeds that of the 1891 Census by 17,934 persons. The population of 1901 was much reduced as the result of the two years of severe famine in 1899 and 1900 but by 1911 it had increased by 5.1 per cent. The next ten years brought a decrease of 1.2 per cent. but the Province had not recovered from the ravages of the Influenza epidemic in 1918 which is said to have claimed 29,835 victims. The present Census shows an increase of 13.1 per cent. during the past decade and of 21.6 per cent. since 1881.

Comparisons with Previous Censuses.

When it is remembered that some 15,000 pilgrims from all parts of India, attending the Urs Khwaja Sahib fair, were in Ajmer City at the time of the Census in 1921, the actual increase in the normal population in the last ten years can be considered to be 16·6 instead of 13·1 per cent. Correspondingly, the decrease during 1911-1921 was 4·4 per cent.

The Conditions
of the decade.

5. The main feature of the period 1921-30 was the absence of any severe epidemic or marked failure of the rains. There are four rainfall recording stations in the Province—Ajmer, Kekri, Beawar and Todgarh—and, considering the amounts recorded as a whole, the average falls for each of the ten years were as shown in the margin together with the highest recorded amounts.

The highest locally recorded amounts were:—

| | |
|---------|----------------|
| Ajmer | 34·82 in 1924. |
| Kekri | 87·73 in 1924. |
| Beawar | 25·77 in 1927. |
| Todgarh | 41·29 in 1926. |

It will be seen therefore that although the rainfall in the first three years of the decade was below the average, the worst year, 1925, fell between two good ones, and that, with the exception of 1930 when the average was slightly below normal, the rainfall of the latter half of the decade was decidedly good.

Vital Statistics.

6. The accuracy of registered births and deaths is tested when we consider them in their relation to the actual increase in the population.

The following figures have been received from the Medical Department:—

| | | |
|----------------------------|------|---------|
| Number of births—1921-1930 | .... | 160,312 |
| Number of deaths—1921-1930 | .... | 131,964 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|------|--------|
| Excess of births over deaths | | 28,348 |
|------------------------------|------|--------|

The Tables for Birthplace of 1921 and 1931 show:—

| | | |
|---------------------------|------|---------|
| Number of immigrants—1921 | .... | 109,890 |
| —do.— 1931 | .... | 106,444 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------|-------|
| Decrease in immigrants in 1931 | | 3,446 |
|--------------------------------|------|-------|

The net increase to the population due to the increase of births over deaths and to immigration, is therefore 28,348 minus 3,446 = 24,902. It is known however that the actual increase in the population is 65,021 thus leaving 40,119 unaccounted for.

Another way of showing the increase in the home born population is as follows:—

Numbers born in and enumerated in the Province.

| | | | |
|------|------|------|---------|
| 1931 | .... | .... | 453,848 |
| 1921 | .... | .... | 385,381 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------|------|--------|
| Excess in 1931 | .... | .... | 68,467 |
| Excess of births over deaths | .... | .... | 28,348 |

| | | | |
|---------|------|------|--------|
| Balance | | | 40,119 |
|---------|------|------|--------|

This cannot be accounted for unless the bulk of the 42,438 emigrants of 1921 had come back to the Province in time for this Census. That this has not occurred is shown by the figures for emigration which are discussed in Chapter III.

The number of births recorded between 1911 and 1920 was 193,490 and yet, during that decade, the population was smaller and the period was marked by visitations of Plague and Influenza which lowered the vitality of the people.

Another point of interest is that the number of births recorded in 1930 was 16,653 and the number of deaths among infants under 1 year of age was 3,600. There should therefore have been 13,053 surviving at the time of the Census which however reveals 18,658—a discrepancy of 5,600 unrecorded births. If this discrepancy is taken as uniform and spread

over ten years and from it deducted the probable number of deaths of young children who survived infancy, the unaccounted increase in the population is explained. We are therefore forced to the conclusion that although the number of deaths during the decade was probably assessed with some accuracy at the figure of 131,964 and doubtless included many immigrants, the number of births has been under recorded by some 40,000. The true number of births may therefore be assumed to be about 200,000. For a mean population during the decade of 527,781, the mean birth-rate would then be 38 per mille which is not excessive during a period of prosperity and freedom from epidemics.

| Year. | Population. | Number of recorded deaths. | Rate per mille. |
|-------|-------------|--|-----------------|
| | | (At the time of the Census on 18th. March 1921). | |
| 1920 | 495,271 | | |
| 1921 | 501,773 | 14,073 | 28.0 |
| 1922 | 508,275 | 10,989 | 21.4 |
| 1923 | 514,777 | 12,691 | 24.6 |
| 1924 | 521,279 | 12,364 | 23.7 |
| 1925 | 527,781 | 11,659 | 22.1 |
| 1926 | 534,283 | 15,692 | 29.4 |
| 1927 | 540,785 | 12,967 | 24.0 |
| 1928 | 547,287 | 12,826 | 23.4 |
| 1929 | 553,789 | 14,870 | 26.9 |
| 1930 | 560,292 | 13,833 | 24.7 |

If the growth of the population can be assumed to have been uniform throughout the decade, the marginal statement shows the death-rate per mille for each year during the intercensal period or for the mean population an average death-rate of 25 per mille.

The total number of deaths from the principal recorded diseases was:—

| | | |
|-----------|------|---|
| Cholera | .... | 213 (68 in 1928). |
| Small-pox | .... | 4,602 (1,151 in 1925). |
| -Plague | .... | 20 (None in 1921, 1925, 1927, 1929 and 1930). |
| Fevers | .... | 99,587 (12,630 in 1926 and 11,759 in 1929). |

7. The following figures show the extent to which the various units which comprise the Province have contributed to the general increase in the population during the past decade:—

Variations in the Tehsils, etc.

| Unit. | Population in 1921 | Population in 1931. | Variation per cent. |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Ajmer City | 113,512 | 119,524 | + 5.3 |
| Ajmer Sub-Division | 166,594 | 191,107 | + 14.7 |
| Kekri Sub-Division | 98,854 | 113,287 | + 14.6 |
| Beawar Tehsil | 72,524 | 87,643 | + 20.8 |
| Todgarh Tehsil | 43,787 | 48,791 | + 11.3 |
| Total. | 495,271 | 560,292 | + 13.1 |

There have been no changes in area. The proportionately small increase in Ajmer City is entirely due to the fact that the 1921 population was inflated by some 15,000 pilgrims attending the Urs Khwaja Sahib Fair which coincided with the Census. About one-third of the population of the Beawar Tehsil resides in Beawar Town in which the increase is 26.7 per cent. and accounts for the disproportionate increase in the Tehsil as a whole.

8. Subsidiary Table 2 at the end of this Chapter shows that more than half the population is found in the Ajmer Sub-division (including the City), which in area is slightly less than half of the Province. Beawar is the most thickly populated Tehsil with a density of 273 persons per square mile. In it is found 15.7 per cent. of the total population residing in 11.8 per cent. of the total area. The lowest density figure of 138 persons per square mile is found in the Kekri Sub-division which maintains 20.2 per cent. of the population on 30.3 per cent. of the total area.

Density in Tehsils, etc.

9. The following definition of a house was issued in the house numbering stage of the pre-enumeration arrangements:—

Houses and Families.

“A house for Census purposes in a City or Town is based on the structural, not the social or commensal unit. In Municipalities a house may be defined as any building separately assessed to Municipal taxation. But if this definition be found impracticable, the following may be adopted:—

A house is the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident dependants and servants having a separate entrance from the common way, compound, enclosure, etc. In Rural areas a house is the building or

buildings or part of a building or hut occupied as a dwelling place by one commensal family. A commensal family means a group of persons including their resident dependants and servants, if any, who live together and use the same *Chulha*."

The reason for making a distinction between a house in Urban and Rural areas was to obtain statistics of over-crowding in towns where such existed. For instance, if 20 families of four persons each occupied 5 houses as defined above, the average would be 16 persons per house and where the area and nature of the buildings is known, the state of affairs as regards over-crowding is apparent.

| Unit. | 1931. | | 1921. | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| | Average number of persons per house. | | Average number of persons per house. | |
| | Urban | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. |
| Ajmer City | 5.08 | ... | 4.43 | ... |
| Ajmer Sub-Division | 5.24 | 4.47 | 4.60 | 4.12 |
| Kekri Sub-Division | 4.16 | 4.59 | 3.60 | 4.32 |
| Beawar Tehsil | 13.76 | 4.46 | 3.57 | 4.22 |
| Todgarh Tehsil | ... | 4.47 | ... | 4.28 |
| TOTAL | 4.77 | 4.50 | 4.25 | 4.21 |

The distinction so drawn which was not made in 1921 was not, however, for various reasons, justified as the marginal statement shows.

In Urban areas, where several families lived in the same building, the portion occupied by each family was

entered in the House-list as a sub-house, and should not have been counted separately when the total number of occupied houses was computed. This in many cases was probably overlooked and would account for the small difference in the average numbers per house in Urban and Rural areas.

Another source of error in Urban areas is that in some towns it is usual for shop-keepers to leave their shops unoccupied at night and to sleep in their own houses. In such cases unoccupied shops should not have been counted among occupied houses but they probably were in many instances.

Taking the Province as a whole, the average number of persons per house is 4.58 as compared with 4.22 in 1921.

| Category. | Proportion per 1,000 of population. | Proportion per inhabitants of 1,000 houses. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Married males—20-25 | 104 | 478 |
| Married females—15-35 | 150 | 687 |
| Married males—35 and over | 103 | 471 |
| Married females—35 and over | 58 | 266 |
| Widowed males—30 and over | 30 | 137 |
| Widowed females—40 and over | 55 | 252 |
| Unmarried persons—10-15 | 77 | 353 |
| Unmarried persons—15 and over | 63 | 289 |
| Widowed males—10-30 | 5 | 23 |
| Widowed females—10-40 | 18 | 83 |
| Married males—10-20 | 39 | 179 |
| Married females—10-15 | 24 | 110 |
| Children—0-10 | 274 | 1,256 |
| TOTAL | 1,000 | 4,584 |

If the whole population is divided up into categories, that could go to determine the composition of a possible household, the marginal statement is of interest.

A salient point about these figures is that in 1,000 houses 949 married males have 953 wives which testifies to the prevalence of monogamy among the population.

Moreover, they have between them 1,256 children under 10 and 353 unmarried ones aged from 10 to 15. Of the married females 687 are under 35 and the presumption is that they have 1,609 children living with them. If to these are added a proportion of the married males aged 10—20 and practically all the married females aged 10—15, the total figures show that married females of child-bearing age have an average of 2 to 3 children apiece under the age of 15.

The discussion can be left at this point but for those who are interested in the subject, the figures available form material for many combinations of "Happy families".

1.—DENSITY, WATER SUPPLY AND CROPS.

| DISTRICT, SUB-DIVISION OR TEHSIL. | MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE IN 1931. | MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE ON CULTURABLE AREA. | PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA. | | PERCENTAGE OF CULTURABLE AREA | | PERCENTAGE OF GROSS CUL- TIVATED AREA WHICH IS IRRIGATED. | NORMAL RAINFALL. | PERCENTAGE OF GROSS CULTIVATED AREA UNDER — | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---|------------------|--|---------|--------|--------------|
| | | | Culturable. | Net Cultivated. | Net Cultivated. | Double Cropped. | | | Wheat. | Barley. | Maize. | Other Crops. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Ajmer-Merwara. | 207 | 441 | 46.8 | 19.1 | 40.7 | 9.8 | 30.0 | 19.32 | 5.3 | 12.9 | 16.7 | 65.1 |
| Ajmer Sub-division. | 249 | 476 | 52.2 | 22.7 | 43.4 | 9.3 | 22.9 | 14.83 | 8.4 | 10.4 | 12.5 | 73.7 |
| Kekri Sub-division. | 138 | 248 | 55.6 | 14.0 | 25.1 | 5.1 | 45.9 | 21.00 | 9.6 | 19.2 | 17.0 | 54.2 |
| Merwara | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-division. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beawar Tehsil. | 273 | 835 | 32.5 | 24.7 | 75.6 | 24.4 | 36.0 | 18.86 | 4.2 | 10.7 | 22.7 | 62.4 |
| Todgarh Tehsil. | 152 | 868 | 17.5 | 12.7 | 72.5 | 27.5 | 39.2 | 23.90 | 9.0 | 15.0 | 33.3 | 41.8 |

2.—AREA, POPULATION, ETC. OF TEHSILS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DENSITY.

| TEHSILS, WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE— | NAME. | AREA. | | POPULATION. | |
|--|----------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| | | Actual. | Percentage to Total. | Actual. | Percentage to Total. |
| Total. | 4 | 2,711 | 100 | 560,292 | 100 |
| Under 150. | Kekri | 820 | 30.3 | 113,287 | 20.2 |
| 150—200. | Todgarh | 320 | 11.8 | 48,731 | 8.7 |
| 200—250. | Ajmer | 1,250 | 46.1 | 310,631 | 55.4 |
| 250—300. | Beawar | 321 | 11.8 | 87,643 | 15.7 |

3.—VARIATION IN RELATION TO DENSITY, SINCE 1881.

| PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION—INCREASE (+), DECREASE (—). | | | | | NET VARIATION PER CENT.—1881 to 1931. | MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE. | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|------------|------------|--|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1931—31. | 1911—21. | 1901—11. | 1891—1901. | 1881—1891. | | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| +13.1 | —1.2 | +5.1 | —12.1 | +17.7 | +21.6 | 207 | 183 | 185 | 176 | 200 | 170 |

4.—VARIATION IN NATURAL POPULATION.

| POPULATION, 1931. | | | | POPULATION, 1921. | | | | VARIATION IN POPULATION— 1921—31. (NATURAL). | |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------|------------------------|---|-------------|
| Actual Population. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Natural Population. | Actual Population. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Natural Population. | Net. | Percentage. |
| 560,292 | 106,444 | 60,308 | 514,761 | 495,271 | 100,800 | 42,488 | 427,819 | + 86,932 | + 20·3 |

5.—COMPARISON WITH VITAL STATISTICS.

| IN 1921—30. TOTAL NUMBER OF— | | NUMBER, PER MILLE, OF POPULATION OF 1921. | | EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS. | INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) OF POPULATION OF 1931 COMPARED WITH 1921 | |
|---------------------------------|---------|--|---------|--|--|-----------------------|
| Births. | Deaths. | Births. | Deaths. | | Natural Population. | Actual Population. |
| 160,312 | 131,964 | 328·6 | 266·4 | + 28,348 | + 86,932 | 65,021 |

6.—PERSONS PER HOUSE AND HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE.

| AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE. | | | | | | AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE. | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| 4·58 | 4·22 | 4·08 | 4·44 | 5·34 | 7·19 | 45·1 | 43·2 | 45·3 | 39·6 | 37·5 | 32·7 |

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER I.

A Brief Note on the Economic Conditions of the Decade.

The total area under cultivation is about 350,000 acres of which 110,300 are protected by wells and tanks. The following statement shows particulars concerning the Rabi and Kharif crops in each year from 1921-22 to 1929-30:—

Cultivation.

| Season. | Rabi. | | Kharif. | |
|-------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | Area sown. | Produce in maunds. | Area sown. | Produce in maunds. |
| 1921—22 ... | 44,725 | 457,603 | 115,685 | 457,263 |
| 1922—23 ... | 46,181 | 479,728 | 117,991 | 560,481 |
| 1923—24 ... | 37,759 | 382,929 | 132,310 | 313,376 |
| 1924—25 ... | 29,152 | 328,853 | 131,016 | 614,360 |
| 1925—26 ... | 78,712 | 635,759 | 138,626 | 283,040 |
| 1926—27 ... | 19,650 | 230,101 | 135,089 | 550,754 |
| 1927—28 ... | 79,034 | 758,093 | 134,788 | 349,458 |
| 1928—29 ... | 99,196 | 1,053,148 | 135,573 | 636,331 |
| 1929—30 ... | 95,986 | 495,499 | 134,617 | 401,875 |
| Average ... | 58,933 | 646,857 | 130,633 | 462,993 |

It will be seen that the produce is insufficient for the needs of the population and in addition some 360,000 maunds are imported annually, grain from the Punjab and pulses from the United Provinces. From these figures it is deduced that the home grown and imported grain together provide a daily insufficient average of about 10 oz. per head of the population. Considering the amount that is required for seed, the figures appear to be incomplete.

2. The principal articles of internal trade are cotton, wool, *gur*, and food-grains. The two latter are for local consumption. The area under cotton cultivation has increased from 10,000 to over 45,000 acres. The mills at Beawar receive annually 400,000 maunds of raw and 10,000 maunds of ginned cotton.

Trade.

The amount of cotton ginned is 100,000 maunds, of which 70,000 are exported. Raw cotton is obtained locally and from the neighbouring parts of Mewar and Marwar. About 100,000 maunds of wool are received annually from Marwar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Mewar and locally and about 28,000 maunds are obtained from the Punjab and Gujerat. Beawar is the second best market in India for wool clearing and nearly all is exported to Liverpool. The best market is at Fazilka in the Punjab.

3. The average prices up to the end of 1930 ruled as follows:—

Wheat.....7 seers per rupee.

Barley.....9³/₈ " " "

Maize.....9¹/₈ " " "

Prices.

At the time of the Census, however, grain had become so cheap in comparison, that prices were—

Wheat.....12 seers per rupee.

Barley.....15⁴/₈ " " "

Maize16 " " "

4. According to the Report of the Royal Commission on Labour which visited Ajmer in 1929 information regarding wages, earnings and expenditure is very meagre and no reliable figures can be quoted. Evidence produced

Wages.

before them showed that the presence of mills and factories in Beawar and Ajmer has had a beneficial effect on the economic life of the people.

In the big Railway Workshops wages have trebled since 1914 and doubled since 1919. This combined with the present low price of food-grains contributes favourably to the prosperity of the non-agricultural population.

There is no shortage of labour. On the other hand there is a certain amount of unemployment in Ajmer City due to a policy of retrenchment introduced by the Railway Board.

Communications.

5. It cannot be said that roadways have been extended to any appreciable degree. The advent of the Motor lorry has however considerably opened up facilities for travel. There are 119 miles of roadways, metalled except for 16½ from Todgarh to Dawair maintained by the Public Works Department and 158 miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by the District Board.

CHAPTER II.

Population of Cities, Towns and Villages.

1. Imperial Table I gives particulars of Urban and Rural population. Imperial Table III shows towns and villages classified by population. Imperial Table IV gives the list of towns classified by population with variations since 1881, and Imperial Table V shows the town population classified by Religion.

Reference to Statistics.

At the end of this Chapter there are 4 Subsidiary Tables which show:—

- (1) the distribution of the population between towns and villages,
- (2) the number per mille of each religion who live in towns,
- (3) the towns classified by population, and
- (4) miscellaneous information regarding each town.

2. There are 5 towns and 747 villages. Ajmer City is the only town with a population of over 100,000 persons and is therefore classified as a city.

Population of Towns.

Of the remaining towns, Beawar, Nasirabad and Kekri, each having a population of over 5,000 persons, come strictly within the definition of a 'Town'. Deoli, when a Cantonment, was also eligible for inclusion but since 1911 has not had a population of over 5,000 and ceased to be a Cantonment on 1st. May 1923.

3. The population of Ajmer City is now 119,524 which represents an increase of 5.3 per cent. since 1921. The population at the last Census was however abnormal, as it included some 15,000 pilgrims attending the Urs Khwaja Sahib's Fair. If these pilgrims are excluded, the increase has been 21.3 per cent. In towns of approximately similar size, Multan with a population of 119,457 and Rawalpindi with 119,284 have increased by 40.86 and 17.94

Ajmer City.

per cent. respectively in the decade.

The marginal statement shows the changes in the population of the various Wards of the City. Wards IX and X are suburban in character and the marked increase in the population of these Wards as compared with fluctuations in the population of other Wards, emphasises the little scope that there is for expansion within the City proper.

| Ward. | Population. | | Remarks. |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1931. | 1921. | |
| I. | 2,470 | 2,501 | Pilgrims in 1921 at the Urs Fair. |
| II. | 4,022 | 4,145 | |
| III. | 9,290 | 9,908 | |
| IV. | 4,548 | 4,468 | |
| V. | 10,533 | 10,222 | |
| VI. | 12,475 | 12,648 | |
| VII. Lakhan Kotri. | 4,420 | 7,758 | |
| VIII. Khadim Mohalla. | 4,392 | 15,795 | |
| IX. | 12,136 | 10,500 | |
| X. | ... | 1,870 | |
| (a) Cantonment. | 5,809 | 4,686 | |
| (b) Railway Settlement. | 970 | 762 | |
| (c) Mayo College. | 48,459 | 28,249 | |
| (d) Rest of the Suburbs. | | | |

Of the 55,238 inhabitants of Ward X, 41,072 are Hindus (including Arya Samajists) out of 71,314 in the whole City. As the increase among all Hindus is 37 per cent., we may assume that the bulk of the increased population are Hindus living in the suburbs.

It is not easy to ascribe an adequate reason for the increasing population of the City. The two large Railway Workshops have, in pursuance of a policy of retrenchment, considerably reduced their staffs but the workmen, though out of Railway employment and largely immigrants, appear to have settled down in the place and are eking out an existence in other spheres of activity. The increased population has undoubtedly stimulated trade, transport and other business, thereby bringing more persons into the City in pursuit of these forms of activity. The number of persons enumerated in the City as having been born in the Province has risen from 52,486 in 1921 to 67,579 at this Census, but it is impossible to say to what extent the Urs Fair pilgrims contributed to the 1921 figures. The fact however remains that out of every 1,000 of the present population, 435 were born outside the Province.

Subsidiary Table 4 shows that the population has increased by 145·2 per cent. in the last fifty years.

Beawar.

4. The next town of importance is Beawar whose population of 28,342 shows an increase of 26·7 per cent. in the decade. The presence of a thriving textile industry attracts persons in search of employment from the villages round and the neighbouring Indian States of Mewar and Marwar.

Nasirabad.

5. Nasirabad is now the only Cantonment in the Province and its comparatively low increase of 8·9 per cent. is due to a reduction in the garrison. The whole area of the town is within Cantonment limits and as the population, subject to Military law, is only 2,050 out of a total of 21,397, it cannot be said that the town is entirely dependent on the troops for its existence.

Kekri.

6. The small town of Kekri is 34 miles from the nearest Railway station at Nasirabad and its population of 7,179 shows an increase of 26 per cent. since the last Census. It has a few cotton presses and ginning factories and only at this Census has it regained the population that it had forty years ago.

Deoli.

7. The Municipal town of Deoli, with its small population of 3,757, ceased to be a Cantonment on the disbandment of the 42nd. Deoli Regiment in 1923. A small portion of the area included in the town, though not within the Municipality, is leased from the Mewar Darbar and contains the Headquarters of the Political Agency for Haraoti and Tonk and a small Agency Bazar.

Summary of
Urban figures.

8. Out of every 1,000 of the total population of the Province, 322 live in towns as against (excluding the 1921 Urs Fair pilgrims to Ajmer City) 312 in 1921 and out of every 1,000 of each main religion 260 Hindus, 333 Jains and 555 Muslims are town-dwellers.

The Population
of Villages.

9. The 'Village' in the Province is on the whole a residential village but in the Beawar and Todgarh Tehsils, owing to the necessity for utilising valleys for cultivation the 'Village' or 'Revenue *Mauza*' is more frequently a collection of hamlets.

Out of every thousand persons 678 live in the 747 villages, 509 of which have a population of under 500. A reference to Imperial Table III shows that out of 321 villages in the Beawar and Todgarh Tehsils, 267 contain less than 500 persons each. Taking the rural population as a whole, 217 per mille reside in villages with a population of more than 2,000 each. For villages with populations of 500 to 2,000 and under 500, similar figures are 482 and 301 respectively. The average population of a village is 509 and was 443 in 1921.

1.—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BETWEEN TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

| AVERAGE POPULATION. | | NUMBER PER MILLE RESIDING IN— | | NUMBER PER MILLE OF URBAN POPULATION RESIDING IN TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF— | | | | NUMBER PER MILLE OF RURAL POPULATION RESIDING IN VILLAGES WITH A POPULATION OF— | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|--|-------------------|------------------|--------------|---|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| Towns. | Villages. | Towns. | Villages. | 20,000 and over. | 10,000 to 20,000. | 5,000 to 10,000. | Under 5,000. | 5,000 and over. | 2,000 to 5,000. | 500 to 2,000. | Under 500. |
| 36,040 | 509 | 322 | 678 | 939 | ... | 40 | 21 | ... | 217 | 482 | 301 |

2.—NUMBER PER MILLE OF EACH MAIN RELIGION WHO LIVE IN TOWNS.

| Total Population. | Christian. | Hindu. | Jain. | Muslim. | Sikh. | Zoroastrian. |
|-------------------|------------|--------|-------|---------|-------|--------------|
| 322 | 893 | 260 | 383 | 555 | 982 | 997 |

3.—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

| CLASS OF TOWN. | NUMBER OF TOWNS OF EACH CLASS IN 1931. | PROPORTION PER CENT. TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION. | NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES. | VARIATION PER CENT. IN THE POPULATION OF TOWNS AS CLASSED AT PREVIOUS CENSUSES. | | | | | VARIATION PER CENT. IN URBAN POPULATION OF EACH CLASS OF TOWN FROM 1881 to 1931. | |
|-----------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|---|
| | | | | 1921 to 1931. | 1911 to 1921. | 1901 to 1911. | 1891 to 1901. | 1881 to 1891. | In Towns as classed in 1881. | In total of each class in 1931, as compared with the corresponding total in 1881. |
| Ajmer-Merwara. | 5 | 100 | 823 | + 9.4 | + 17.3 | + 7.9 | + 5.6 | + 28.9 | ... | ... |
| I. 100,000 and over. | 1 | 66.3 | 811 | + 5.3 | + 11,851,200.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | +11,952,400.0 |
| II. 50,000 to 100,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | + 8,622,200.0 | + 16.8 | + 7.2 | +6,884,300.0 | ... | ... |
| III. 20,000 to 50,000 | 2 | 27.6 | 831 | + 122.4 | - 48.0 | - 3.1 | + 3.1 | - 39.0 | - 29.0 | - 29.0 |
| IV. 10,000 to 20,000 | ... | ... | ... | -1,965,100.0 | + 1,965,100.0 | ... | ... | ... | -1,582,900.0 | ... |
| V. 5,000 to 10,000 | 1 | 4.0 | 970 | + 26.0 | - 48.8 | + 57.8 | - 43.4 | + 102.4 | + 17.8 | + 17.8 |
| VI. Under 5,000 | 1 | 2.1 | 834 | + 8.1 | + 347,400.0 | - 409,700.0 | +409,700.0 | ... | ... | + 375,700.0 |

4.—CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

| NAME.. | POPULATION IN 1931. | NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE. | NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES. | PROPORTION OF FOREIGN BORN PER MILLE. | PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|---|-----|---|------|---|-------|
| | | | | | 1921—31. | 1911—21. | 1901—11. | 1891—01. | 1881—91. | 1881—1931. | | | | | | |
| Ajmer. | 119,524 | 7,031 | 811 | 435 | + | 5.3 | + | 31.7 | + | 16.8 | + | 7.3 | + | 41.3 | + | 145.2 |
| Beawar. | 28,342 | 10,122 | 852 | ... | + | 26.7 | - | 1.9 | + | 4.0 | + | 4.5 | + | 32.5 | + | 79.0 |
| Nasirabad. | 21,397 | 2,488 | 804 | ... | + | 8.9 | - | 2.9 | - | 10.0 | + | 3.6 | + | 1.8 | + | 4 |
| Kekri. | 7,179 | 10,256 | 970 | ... | + | 26.0 | - | 3.8 | - | 15.9 | - | 0.7 | + | 16.0 | + | 16.4 |

CHAPTER III.

Birthplace and Migration.

Reference to Statistics.

1. Imperial Table VI records the Birthplaces of the population and at the end of this Chapter will be found 3 Subsidiary Tables setting forth the results in greater detail, and in some cases, comparing them with the figures obtained at past Censuses. On account of the urgent need for economy, it was decided that figures for migration should be tabulated for Provinces only, and not for individual districts or States. The results therefore, cannot be discussed in the same detail as has been done in the past. Nevertheless, sufficient data are available to throw some light on this interesting subject.

Nature of Migration.

2. It is usual to classify migration as Casual, Temporary, Periodic, Semi-permanent and Permanent. Casual migration is usually due to social causes such as marriages, etc. Females generally preponderate, on account of the practice of obtaining wives from other villages, which as regards this Province, often lie over the border in one or other of the surrounding States of the Rajputana Agency. Temporary migration is due to journeys on business, pilgrimages and the like. It goes on daily all over India and the figures for it at this Census may be considered as normal. In 1921, the coincidence of the Urs Fair with the Census resulted in the presence of an abnormal number of immigrants of this nature in Ajmer City.

Periodic migration is usually due to the seasonal movements of pastoral nomads or the demand for outside labour at the harvests and few of such immigrants came into or left the Province at the time of the Census.

Semi-permanent migration occurs among the mercantile communities who often have their places of residence in the Province and carry on their business in other parts of India.

Permanent migration takes place when people are attracted by employment of a permanent nature and migrate together with their families and settle down in new localities. This form of migration is particularly noticeable in Ajmer City where the various Railway Workshops attract for employment large numbers of skilled and unskilled workmen.

Returns of Birthplace.

3. Imperial Table VI shows that 106,444 persons were born outside the Province. This means that among every 1,000 persons 810 are home born and 190 are immigrants. The marginal statement shows these figures and those for 1921 in greater detail. The comparatively large number of immigrants in 1921 was undoubtedly due to the Urs Fair in Ajmer City, as the numbers in the rest of the Province are practically the same as they were in 1921. In the figures for immigrants, excluding the City, in the marginal statement, it is interesting to note the prepon-

Statement showing, per mille of the population, the proportion between those born in the Province and immigrants.

| Birthplace. | 1931. | | | 1921. | | |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Born in the Province. | 810 | 437 | 373 | 778 | 426 | 352 |
| Born Outside. | 190 | 91 | 99 | 222 | 119 | 103 |

Statement showing, per mille of the population, the proportion between those born in the Province and immigrants in (a) the Province excluding Ajmer City and (b) Ajmer City.

| Birthplace. | IN THE PROVINCE EXCLUDING AJMER CITY. | | | | | | AJMER CITY. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | 1931. | | | 1921. | | | 1931. | | | 1921. | | |
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Born in the Province. | 876 | 473 | 403 | 873 | 475 | 397 | 565 | 307 | 258 | 462 | 258 | 204 |
| Born Outside | 124 | 49 | 75 | 128 | 53 | 75 | 435 | 245 | 190 | 538 | 537 | 201 |

derance of females, which emphasises Casual migration due to marriages. The heterogeneous character of the City population is very noticeable. It was especially so in 1921, when immigrants exceeded the home born. The more or less permanent nature of immigration to the City is demonstrated by the proportion between the sexes which is 776 females per 1,000 males, while for the whole of the City population the ratio is 811 to 1,000. Women are not employed in the Workshops and there is little to attract female immigrants to the City except for social reasons.

4. We may now consider whence the 106,444 immigrants have come and the marginal

Detail of Birth-places.

Birthplace per mille immigrants.

| Birthplace. | 1931. | | | 1921. | | |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Rajputana Agency. | 718 | 311 | 407 | 624 | 284 | 340 |
| United Provinces. | 148 | 84 | 64 | 165 | 104 | 61 |
| Punjab. ... | 37 | 25 | 12 | 37 | 27 | 10 |
| Central India Agency. | 23 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 10 | 8 |
| Bombay. ... | 20 | 12 | 8 | 50 | 35 | 15 |
| Delhi. ... | 11 | 6 | 5 | 20 | 14 | 6 |
| Europe. ... | 13 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| Other Places. ... | 31 | 20 | 11 | 76 | 53 | 24 |

The points of interest are summarised as—

(a) The large number of immigrants, particularly females, from the Raj-

putana Agency.

(b) The excess from the United Provinces as compared with other parts of India.

(c) The excess of males among immigrants from the Punjab and Europe.

Since the problem of migration differs in Ajmer City from that in the rest of the Province, it is necessary to examine detailed figures for each before we can arrive at any definite conclusions.

Birthplace per thousand immigrants.

| BIRTHPLACE. | IN THE PROVINCE EXCLUDING AJMER CITY. | | | | | | AJMER CITY. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | 1931. | | | 1921. | | | 1931. | | | 1921. | | |
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana Agency ... | 870 | 313 | 557 | 861 | 319 | 542 | 557 | 308 | 249 | 435 | 255 | 180 |
| United Provinces ... | 35 | 21 | 14 | 38 | 28 | 10 | 267 | 150 | 117 | 266 | 164 | 102 |
| Punjab ... | 29 | 22 | 7 | 29 | 21 | 8 | 45 | 29 | 16 | 43 | 31 | 12 |
| Central India Agency. | 16 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 30 | 15 | 15 | 26 | 16 | 10 |
| Bombay ... | 12 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 29 | 17 | 12 | 79 | 57 | 22 |
| Delhi ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 12 | 8 | 35 | 24 | 11 |
| Europe ... | 18 | 16 | 2 | 19 | 17 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Other places ... | 17 | 11 | 6 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 46 | 29 | 17 | 113 | 77 | 36 |

Little change during the past ten years is observed in the birthplaces of immigrants to the Province excluding the City. More than half of such immigrants continue to be females from the surrounding States of Rajputana thereby confirming that the nature of such migration can be classified as Casual as defined in paragraph 2. The preponderance of males over females among those from the Punjab and Europe is due to the presence of British and Indian troops at Nasirabad.

As regards the City, comparison with the figures for 1921 is rendered

difficult on account of the influx of pilgrims at that Census from various parts of India as shown by the proportionately high number of 113 from 'Other places' not named on the statement. When compared with the rest of the Province, the number of immigrants from the United Provinces is noticeably large and considerable numbers of them are known to be employed in the various Railway shops and departments.

Emigration.

5. The number of persons returned as having been born in the Province and enumerated in other parts of India is shown in the margin, together with figures obtained at the 1921 Census. Details are shown in Subsidiary Table 2. While the number of immigrants has decreased by 3·1 per cent., emigrants have increased by 43·5 per cent. during the decade.

| Enumerated in other Parts of India. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------|----------|
| Year. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1931. | 60,903 | 31,488 | 29,415 |
| 1921. | 42,437 | 20,325 | 22,112 |

Variation per cent. in migration since 1921.

| | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|-------------|----------|--------|----------|
| Immigrants. | - 3·1 | - 13·1 | + 8·3 |
| Emigrants. | + 43·5 | + 54·9 | + 33·0 |

The marginal statement shows the details of the variation.

It is interesting to compare the actual figures for emigration with those for 1921:—

Emigrants from Ajmer-Merwara and Provinces, Etc. wherein recorded.

| PROVINCES, ETC. | 1931. | | | 1921. | | |
|--|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Bengal ... | 516 | 367 | 149 | 1,930 | 1,460 | 470 |
| Bombay including Western India States Agency ... | 20,987 | 13,223 | 7,764 | 7,991 | 4,985 | 3,006 |
| Central Provinces ... | 3,429 | 2,157 | 1,272 | 1,934 | 1,340 | 594 |
| Punjab and Delhi ... | 1,708 | 866 | 842 | 1,814 | 966 | 848 |
| United Provinces ... | 3,399 | 1,803 | 1,596 | 1,729 | 669 | 1,060 |
| Central India Agency ... | 4,326 | 2,543 | 1,783 | 2,642 | 1,471 | 1,171 |
| Hyderabad ... | 1,525 | 602 | 923 | 2,946 | 1,571 | 1,375 |
| Rajputana Agency ... | 21,522 | 7,875 | 13,647 | 19,616 | 6,648 | 12,968 |
| Other places ... | 3,491 | 2,052 | 1,439 | 1,835 | 1,215 | 620 |
| Total ... | 60,903 | 31,488 | 29,415 | 42,437 | 20,325 | 22,112 |

At the 1911 Census, the total number of emigrants was 84,110 and those to the Bombay Presidency numbered 36,368. Without any conclusive evidence on the subject, it is not easy to account for the total decrease in emigration

Total number of emigrants.

| Province. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Rajputana. | 846,703 | 869,110 | 855,925 |
| Ajmer-Merwara. | 60,903 | 42,438 | 84,110 |
| Total. | 907,606 | 911,548 | 940,035 |

between the years 1911 and 1921, nor for the decrease by 28,377 persons to the Bombay Presidency alone, during that period, but the comparative statements shown in the margin support the views expressed by Mr. Sedgwick in the Bombay Census Report for 1921, that the extraordinary drop in the Ajmer-Merwara figures between 1911 and 1921 could only

Emigrants to the Bombay Presidency (including the Western India States Agency).

| | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Rajputana. | 120,928 | 156,857 | 141,251 |
| Ajmer—Merwara. | 20,987 | 7,991 | 36,368 |
| Total. | 141,915 | 164,848 | 177,619 |

in other parts of India also. The figures, therefore, being deprived of strict accuracy, lose much of their interest, but at any rate they point out to a steady decrease in migration in the past 30 years.

We may however accept as accurate the figures for migration to the Rajputana Agency where such confusion was not, on account of its propinquity and association, likely to occur. The Rajputana States show that they enumerated 7,875 males and 13,647 females who were born in this Province. Such an excess of females accentuates the fact that the migration was social in character and due to marriages, etc.

6. Accepting the figures for emigration for what they are worth, we find

| Province of birthplace of Immigrants and of enumeration of Emigrants. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. |
|---|-------------|------------|
| Rajputana Agency ... | 76,374 | 21,523 |
| United Provinces ... | 15,779 | 3,399 |
| Punjab and Delhi ... | 5,128 | 1,708 |
| Central India Agency ... | 2,439 | 4,326 |
| Bombay and Western India States Agency ... | 2,479 | 20,987 |
| Other places ... | 4,250 | 8,961 |
| Total ... | 106,444 | 60,908 |

that immigrants exceed emigrants by 45,541 persons and both are shown in greater detail in the marginal statement. Of the immigrants 51,945 or 49 per cent., were enumerated in Ajmer City and as emigrants therefrom must be largely the offspring of immigrants who had returned to their homes, permanently or temporarily, it is reasonable to assume that the bulk of the emigrants had, as birthplaces, the rural areas of the Province.

Balance of Migration.

7. What is termed the 'Natural population' is the enumerated population minus the immigrants and plus the emigrants. It is, in other words, the total number of those born in the Province wherever enumerated. We therefore arrive at the figure of 560,292 *minus* 106,444 *plus* 60,903 which is 514,751. By the same method of calculation, the Natural population in 1921 was 427,819 and in 1911 was 488,927. The increase in the past ten years, therefore, among those born in the Province, wherever enumerated, is 20·3 per cent. a figure on which no reliance can be placed, in view

Natural Population.

Increase per cent., in the Natural Population since 1921.

| Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|----------|--------|----------|
| + 20·3 | + 19·6 | + 21·1 |

of the difficulties referred to concerning the accurate assessment of the number of emigrants.

8. The marginal figures

relating to the sex proportions among the Migratory, Actual and Natural populations are of some interest. The low proportion of females among the immigrants in 1921 was due to the fact that the male pilgrims in Ajmer City attending the Urs Fair adversely influenced the normal proportion of the sexes which is principally affected by the flow of women from the neighbouring States of Rajputana for the purposes of marriage. The proportion in the

Sex Proportions among the various natures of Population.

| Number of females per 1,000 males. | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1921. | 1921. |
| Actual Population. | 892 | 837 |
| Natural Population. | 861 | 850 |
| Emigrants. | 934 | 1,088 |
| Immigrants. | 1,088 | 878 |

Natural population and among emigrants is dependent on the accuracy of the emigration returns received from other Provinces.

9. With the reservations already alluded to, we can sum up this enquiry by stating that—

General Conclusions.

- More people come into the Province than leave it.
- A large number of immigrants especially from the United Provinces are attracted by the prospect of employment in Ajmer City.
- There is little to account for the need for emigration other than for

social reasons except possibly, that the qualifications necessary for Urban employment, especially in Railway Workshops, are not such as are usually found among the local Rural population.

- (iv) The relatively high proportion of females among emigrants and immigrants is due to the insular situation of the Province in the centre of the Rajputana Agency, and the consequent migration of women for marriage purposes to and from the surrounding States.
-

1.—IMMIGRATION (ACTUAL FIGURES.)

| DISTRICT WHERE ENUMERATED. | BORN IN | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|----------|----------------------------|--------|----------|-----------------------------------|--------|----------|----------------|--------|----------|
| | DISTRICT WHERE ENUMERATED. | | | CONTIGUOUS PROVINCES, ETC. | | | NON-CONTIGUOUS PROVINCES, ETC. | | | OUTSIDE INDIA. | | |
| | Total. | Males | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Ajmer-Merwara. | 453,848 | 245,110 | 208,738 | 76,374 | 33,079 | 43,295 | 28,564 | 16,666 | 11,898 | 1,506 | 1,226 | 280 |

2.—EMIGRATION (ACTUAL FIGURES.)

| DISTRICT. | ENUMERATED IN | | | | | | | | | | | | NATURAL POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT, THAT IS, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN THE DISTRICT AND ENUMERATED ANYWHERE. | | |
|----------------|----------------------|---------|----------|----------------------------|--------|---------|--------------------------------|--------|---------|----------------|--------|---------|--|---------|----------|
| | DISTRICT WHERE BORN. | | | CONTIGUOUS PROVINCES, ETC. | | | NON-CONTIGUOUS PROVINCES, ETC. | | | OUTSIDE INDIA. | | | | | |
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females | Total. | Males. | Females | Total. | Males. | Females | Total. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Ajmer-Merwara. | 453,848 | 245,110 | 208,738 | 21,522 | 7,875 | 13,647 | 32,381 | 23,613 | 15,768 | ... | ... | ... | 514,761 | 276,598 | 238,153 |

3.—MIGRATION BETWEEN AJMER-MERWARA AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA.

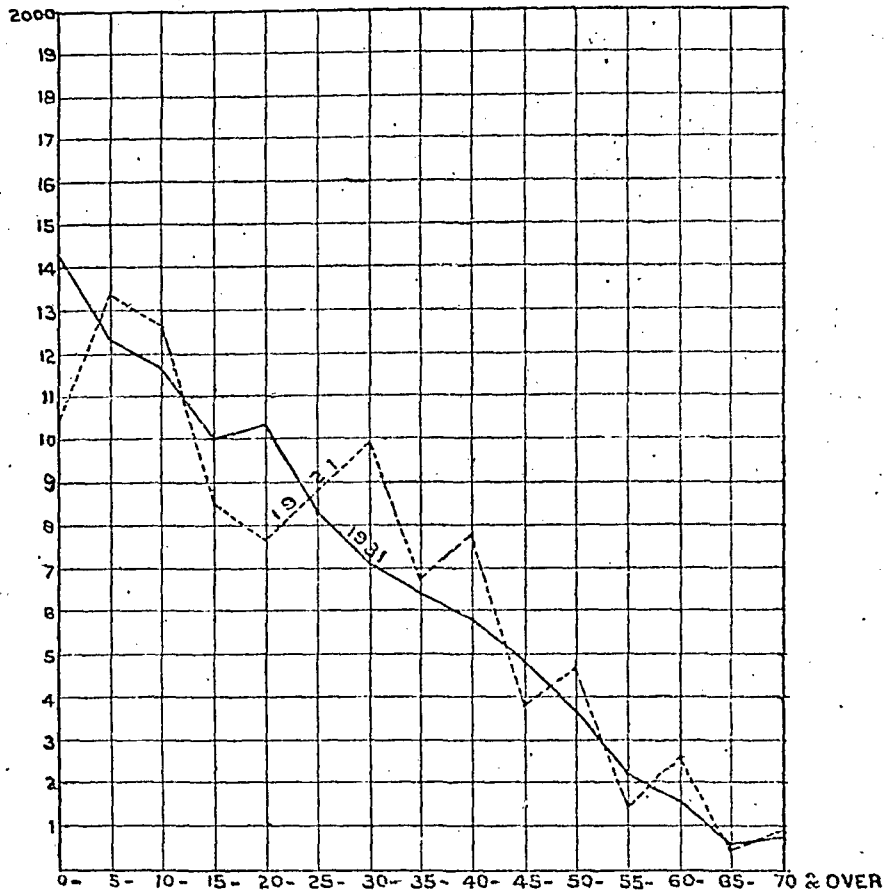
| PROVINCE, ETC. | IMMIGRANTS TO AJMER-MERWARA. | | | EMIGRANTS FROM AJMER-MERWARA | | | EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION. | |
|---|------------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------|--|----------|
| | 1931. | 1921. | Variation | 1931. | 1921. | Variation | 1931. | 1921. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| GRAND TOTAL. | ... | 104,938 | 108,452 | - 3,514 | 60,903 | 42,437 | + 18,466 | + 44,035 |
| Total British Territory. | ... | 23,687 | 31,618 | - 7,931 | 29,559 | 16,284 | + 13,275 | + 15,334 |
| Andamans and Nicobars | ... | ... | 1 | - 1 | 24 | 42 | - 18 | - 41 |
| Assam | ... | 21 | 7 | + 14 | 77 | 32 | + 45 | - 25 |
| Baluchistan. | ... | 58 | 24 | + 34 | 117 | 257 | - 140 | - 233 |
| Bengal | ... | 430 | 970 | - 540 | 507 | 1,855 | - 1,348 | - 885 |
| Bihar and Orissa | ... | 100 | 336 | - 235 | 121 | 129 | - 8 | - 206 |
| Bombay | ... | 2,067 | 4,735 | - 2,668 | 20,299 | 7,991 | + 12,308 | + 3,256 |
| Burma | ... | 33 | 48 | - 15 | 24 | 40 | - 16 | - 8 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | ... | 457 | 1,043 | - 586 | 3,380 | 1,929 | + 1,451 | - 886 |
| Coorg | ... | 1 | ... | + 1 | Not available. | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | ... | 923 | 391 | - 68 | Not available. | 445 | + 445 | - 54 |
| North-West Frontier Province | ... | 289 | 641 | - 352 | 88 | 24 | + 64 | - 617 |
| Punjab, including Delhi | ... | 4,293 | 5,713 | - 1,420 | 1,530 | 1,814 | - 284 | - 3,899 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh | ... | 15,615 | 17,710 | - 2,095 | 3,392 | 1,726 | + 1,666 | - 15,984 |
| Total Indian States | ... | 80,892 | 76,550 | + 4,342 | 31,344 | 26,153 | + 5,191 | + 50,397 |
| Baroda State | ... | 71 | 234 | - 163 | 529 | 110 | + 419 | - 124 |
| Central India Agency | ... | 2,439 | 1,976 | + 463 | 4,326 | 2,642 | + 1,684 | - 666 |
| Gwalior State | ... | 4 | 1,652 | - 1,648 | 2,316 | 722 | + 1,594 | - 930 |
| Hyderabad State | ... | 450 | 2,108 | - 1,658 | 1,525 | 2,946 | - 1,421 | - 838 |
| Kashmir State | ... | 34 | 208 | - 174 | 6 | 11 | - 5 | - 197 |
| Madras States, including Cochin and Travancore. | ... | 13 | 5 | + 8 | 4 | ... | + 4 | - 5 |
| Mysore State | ... | 95 | 86 | + 9 | 183 | 20 | + 163 | - 66 |
| Punjab States Agency | ... | 830 | 556 | + 274 | 178 | ... | + 178 | - 556 |
| Rajputana Agency | ... | 76,374 | 68,610 | + 7,764 | 21,522 | 19,616 | + 1,906 | - 48,994 |
| Western India States Agency | ... | 323 | * | + 322 | 519 | ... | + 519 | - 197 |
| <i>In relation with Local Governments</i> | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bengal States | ... | 1 | ... | + 1 | 9 | 75 | - 66 | - 75 |
| Bihar and Orissa States | ... | 5 | ... | + 5 | 3 | 3 | - 1 | - 3 |
| Bombay States | ... | 90 | 728 | - 638 | 169 | ... | + 169 | - 728 |
| Central Provinces States | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 5 | + 44 | - 5 |
| United Provinces States | ... | 164 | 387 | - 223 | 7 | 3 | + 4 | - 384 |
| India Unspecified | ... | 21 | 34 | - 13 | ... | ... | ... | + 21 |
| French and Portuguese Settlements. | ... | 338 | 250 | + 88 | ... | ... | ... | + 338 |

* Figures included in Bombay States.

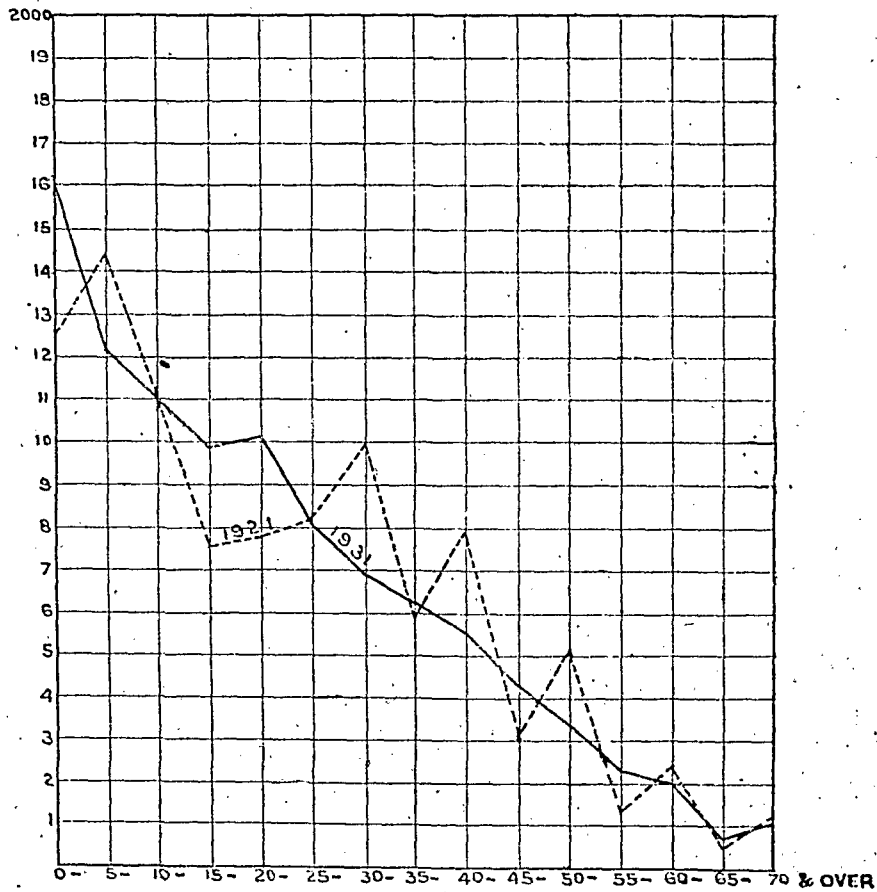
† Includes figures of Western India States Agency.

POPULATION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS, PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX

MALES



FEMALES



CHAPTER IV.

Age.

1. The entry as regards each person's age was recorded in column 7 of the Schedule. Enumerators were instructed to enter the number of years to the nearest birthday, if known, and, in the case of obviously incorrect answers on the part of the ignorant majority, to attempt to fix the age with reference to some well-known event such as the famine of 1900, etc. Zero was to be entered for infants under 6 months' old.

Instructions to Enumerators.

2. The results of this enquiry are found in Imperial Table VII and, for certain selected castes, in Imperial Table VIII. At the end of this Chapter will be found 10 Subsidiary Tables presenting the figures in comparative and analytical detail. The diagrams prefacing this Chapter show by means of a graph the population by sexes in quinquennial age-periods at this and the 1921 Census.

Reference to Statistics.

3. The ignorance of the people about their ages is appalling and always detracts from the value of this enquiry at every Census taken in India. Wilful mis-statement is probable among young females—exaggeration in the case of those recently married, and understatement among those not so fortunate. The latter regrettable propensity is however common to females the world over and can almost be regarded as a privilege. There is also a tendency among the very aged to exaggerate their age. At this Census ten persons were recorded as centenarians—3 males and 7 females. The age of eight of them was exactly 100 while two females in the Ajmer Sub-division and Todgarh Tehsil returned the ages of 101 and 105 respectively.

Value of the Statistics.

The tendency to return ages in multiples of 5 or 10 was again very marked and the predilection for, firstly, ages ending in 0 and, secondly, in 5 has considerably detracted from the value of the statistics at past Censuses. The age graph for 1921 at the beginning of this Chapter confirms this.

4. In order to counteract inaccuracies and to attain a semblance of probability, the ages in quinary groups have been adjusted by a method which may briefly be described as follows:—

Adjustment of Age-groups.

The population has, in the first instance, been classified in 3 and 7 year age-groups alternately. Each 3 year age-group has numbers ending in 5 as its middle figure and the 7 year age-groups have numbers ending in 0 in the centre of the group. Thus 4-6, 7-13, 14-16 and so on. The next step was to take half the population in each group and to combine two adjacent halves to form a quinary age-group. Thus in order to find the population aged 5 to 10, half of those aged 4-6 was added to half of those aged 7 to 13. Similarly, those aged 10-15 are half of those aged 7-13 plus half those aged 14-16 and so on. Minor adjustments were required for annual age-periods up to the age of 5 and need not be quoted in detail here. The results as shown in the graph and Subsidiary Tables have amply justified the labour involved and if the same system is adopted at future Censuses, we have, at this Census, a satisfactory set of figures from which to draw comparisons.

5. On account of this method of adjustment, no satisfactory basis exists for the comparison of figures in the various age-groups compiled at previous Censuses.

Comparisons with previous Censuses.

The marginal statement shows 100,000 males of the 1921 population

| Age-group. | By 1921 method. | By 1931 method. |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 0—10. | 24,658 | 26,298 |
| 10—20. | 21,256 | 21,459 |
| 20—30. | 15,876 | 17,589 |
| 30—40. | 15,112 | 14,827 |
| 40—50. | 11,107 | 10,158 |
| 50—60. | 6,873 | 6,023 |
| 60 and over. | 5,118 | 3,646 |
| Total | 100,000 | 100,000 |

grouped according to the actual ages then returned and recorded, and exactly the same population grouped according to the method of adjustment in force at this Census.

The divergences in actual numbers would of course be far greater if the total population were dealt with in place of merely 100,000, but the proportional variation would remain the same when presented in the form of Subsidiary Tables.

Conditions of the decade.

6. The immunity from any form of epidemic or famine during the last ten years has tended to keep the population in normal proportions at the different age-periods and it is interesting to compare the figures in the light of the theory enunciated by the Swedish statistician Sündbörg. According to him, in Western countries at any rate, the number of persons aged 15-50 is uniformly about half the population and any variations which occur in the age constitution take place in the other two age-groups '0-15' and '50 and over'. When

| AGE-PERIOD. | PER 1,000. | | |
|--------------|------------|-------|-----------------|
| | 1931. | 1921. | All India 1921. |
| 0—15. | 388 | 371 | 391 |
| 15—50 | 520 | 521 | 495 |
| 50 and over. | 92 | 108 | 114 |

the population is growing, the number in the former group is much greater than in the latter but when it is stationary, the numbers in the two groups approach equality. According to this theory, the population is certainly growing as the marginal statement shows.

The mortality is usually far greater in the earlier years of the first group and in the last one than in the intermediate group and the low figure of 92 for those aged 50 and over may be ascribed to the excessive mortality that occurred in 1917-18 from plague and influenza.

General Distribution by ages.

7. The statement in the margin shows the population per 1,000 persons in

| AGE-PERIOD. | AJMER—MERWARA. | | ENGLAND AND WALES 1921. | |
|--------------|----------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|
| | MALES. | FEMALES. | MALES. | FEMALES. |
| All Ages. | 528 | 472 | 477 | 523 |
| 0—5 . | 75 | 76 | 44 | 43 |
| 5—10. | 65 | 58 | 47 | 46 |
| 10—20. | 114 | 99 | 94 | 95 |
| 20—40. | 170 | 148 | 142 | 168 |
| 40—60. | 88 | 79 | 109 | 119 |
| 60 and over. | 16 | 18 | 41 | 52 |

various age-groups and the corresponding figures for England and Wales in 1921. Assuming that Ajmer-Merwara represents a typically healthy but small tract in Northern India the figures at once emphasise the difference in the proportion of the sexes, though the English figures were slightly abnormal on account of losses in the war.

The unrestricted size of families in the East is clearly indicated in the lower age-periods and it is only at the ages of 20-40 that the number of persons approximates. After the age of 40 the longevity prevailing in the West is markedly apparent.

Detailed distribution by Ages and in the Main Religions.

8. Subsidiary Table 1 shows the distribution of the population per 10,000 at annual ages up to 5 and then by quinquennial periods till the ages of 70 and over. As in the past, females predominate at all ages up to 5 and again at ages of 55 and over. Throughout the periods, a steady reduction in numbers is noticed with advancing years, except in the period 20-25 when the numbers rise to 1,034 and 1,012 for males and females respectively from 999 and 990 in the group 15-20. This is probably due to an overstatement of age common among persons in the ages immediately following puberty when *sattarah-atharah baras* is a very common substitution for what is in reality 15 or 16.

Subsidiary Table 2 shows the age distribution of 10,000 of each sex, in the main religions and the results may be summarised as in the margin.

| AGE-PERIOD. | HINDUS. | | JAINS. | | MUSLIMS. | |
|--------------|---------|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 0—5 ... | 1,446 | 1,620 | 1,184 | 1,314 | 1,421 | 1,694 |
| 5—10 ... | 1,237 | 1,209 | 1,107 | 1,030 | 1,234 | 1,285 |
| 10—15 ... | 1,174 | 1,100 | 1,040 | 941 | 1,142 | 1,136 |
| 15—20 ... | 994 | 984 | 976 | 963 | 998 | 1,002 |
| 20—40 ... | 3,185 | 3,198 | 3,340 | 3,347 | 3,259 | 3,082 |
| 40—60 ... | 1,671 | 1,573 | 2,029 | 1,984 | 1,598 | 1,392 |
| 60 and over. | 293 | 376 | 324 | 421 | 348 | 409 |
| Total ... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

In drawing comparisons it must be remembered that deficiencies or excesses in any one age-period leave their mark on all the others. Thus, among Jains, although the prohibition of widow re-marriage and periodic absence of males engaged in business accounts for the smaller number of

children in that community, the effect is to produce a greater number, in proportion, in the latter age-periods.

9. The mean or average age of the population is 23·8 for males and 23·5 for females. At previous Censuses it has never been below 25 for either sex. Among the major communities the highest figure of 26·1 is shown by Jain females while the lowest figure of 22·8 is returned for Muslim females. In England and Wales an average of the mean ages recorded between 1881 and 1921 was 27·3 for males and 28·4 for females. The mean age should not be confused with the average expectation of life, the calculation of which is beyond the scope of this Report. It may in other words be described as the age centre of the population. Thus when the Census was taken there were as many males below the age of 23·8 as there were above it.

Mean Age.

10. Subsidiary Tables 3 and 4 show the age distribution in 7 castes who together form about 38 per cent. of the total population and are well defined communities. The paucity of children of both sexes among Rajputs is marked and is undoubtedly due to the low proportion of females of all ages and the prohibition of widow remarriage which is permitted among the other castes selected.

Age Distribu-
tion of Selected
Castes.

11. Subsidiary Tables 5 and 5 (A) show the proportion of children under 10 to persons and married females aged 15 to 40; also the proportion of persons aged 60 and over to those aged 15 to 40. The figures call for no particular comment.

Proportion of
Children, Aged
persons and
Married Females.

12. Subsidiary Tables 7 to 10 contain figures for Vital statistics and it has already been shown in Chapter I that figures for births are most defective. The high mortality rates among infants under 1 year of age and females of child-bearing ages continue unabated in spite of the unrelaxed efforts of welfare workers.

Vital Statistics.

1.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

| Age. | 1931. | | 1921. | | 1911. | | 1901. | |
|-----------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 0—1 ... | 313 | 355 | 271 | 311 | 390 | 441 | 180 | 126 |
| 1—2 ... | 281 | 320 | 135 | 166 | 146 | 168 | 65 | 66 |
| 2—3 ... | 286 | 336 | 199 | 248 | 285 | 321 | 156 | 138 |
| 3—4 ... | 279 | 318 | 225 | 275 | 315 | 362 | 155 | 167 |
| 4—5 ... | 268 | 290 | 210 | 249 | 257 | 268 | 187 | 188 |
| Total 0—5 ... | 1,427 | 1,619 | 1,040 | 1,243 | 1,393 | 1,560 | 673 | 685 |
| 5—10 ... | 1,230 | 1,217 | 1,334 | 1,441 | 1,122 | 1,135 | 1,086 | 1,120 |
| 10—15 ... | 1,162 | 1,104 | 1,267 | 1,117 | 818 | 677 | 1,367 | 1,242 |
| 15—20 ... | 990 | 990 | 854 | 758 | 868 | 782 | 1,172 | 1,084 |
| 20—25 ... | 1,034 | 1,012 | 772 | 784 | 1,035 | 1,091 | 1,112 | 1,166 |
| 25—30 ... | 832 | 804 | 882 | 817 | 1,083 | 1,014 | 1,002 | 935 |
| 30—35 ... | 709 | 690 | 994 | 998 | 1,014 | 1,001 | 908 | 917 |
| 35—40 ... | 640 | 630 | 677 | 593 | 618 | 527 | 581 | 542 |
| 40—45 ... | 582 | 557 | 780 | 795 | 677 | 751 | 830 | 865 |
| 45—50 ... | 485 | 429 | 385 | 307 | 340 | 307 | 328 | 311 |
| 50—55 ... | 378 | 386 | 470 | 511 | 529 | 559 | 484 | 546 |
| 55—60 ... | 219 | 231 | 142 | 126 | 147 | 123 | 154 | 157 |
| 60—65 ... | 164 | 199 | 260 | 339 | 254 | 334 | } 308 | 430 |
| 65—70 ... | 62 | 78 | 50 | 52 | 70 | 45 | | |
| 70 and over.... | 77 | 104 | 93 | 119 | 42 | 94 | | |
| Mean Age ... | 23·8 | 23·5 | 25·3 | 25·2 | 25·0 | 25·2 | 25·5 | 26·3 |

2.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN EACH MAIN RELIGION.

| Age. | 1931. | | 1921. | | 1911. | | 1901. | |
|----------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Christian ... | | | | | | | | |
| 0—5 ... | 1,068 | 1,344 | 1,005 | 1,317 | 844 | 1,324 | 875 | 719 |
| 5—10 ... | 1,067 | 1,374 | 974 | 1,557 | 596 | 1,168 | 974 | 1,349 |
| 10—15 ... | 1,055 | 1,385 | 965 | 1,437 | 715 | 906 | 1,343 | 1,570 |
| 15—20 ... | 1,352 | 1,228 | 943 | 877 | 1,007 | 1,996 | 1,862 | 877 |
| 20—40 ... | 4,055 | 3,251 | 4,673 | 3,349 | 5,666 | 3,930 | 3,470 | 3,638 |
| 40—60 ... | 1,183 | 1,184 | 1,180 | 1,185 | 982 | 1,132 | 1,730 | 1,374 |
| 60 and over. | 225 | 234 | 310 | 278 | 190 | 244 | 246 | 473 |
| Mean Age ... | 23·1 | 21·8 | 24·0 | 22·0 | 24·3 | 21·8 | 24·8 | 24·2 |
| Hindu ... | | | | | | | | |
| 0—5 ... | 1,446 | 1,620 | 1,101 | 1,261 | 1,425 | 1,580 | 639 | 625 |
| 5—10 ... | 1,237 | 1,209 | 1,424 | 1,474 | 1,126 | 1,121 | 1,111 | 1,107 |
| 10—15 ... | 1,174 | 1,100 | 1,318 | 1,124 | 789 | 642 | 1,416 | 1,233 |
| 15—20 ... | 934 | 984 | 850 | 742 | 851 | 762 | 1,163 | 1,094 |
| 20—40 ... | 3,155 | 3,139 | 3,174 | 3,162 | 3,751 | 3,671 | 3,579 | 3,621 |
| 40—60 ... | 1,671 | 1,578 | 1,753 | 1,738 | 1,702 | 1,750 | 1,808 | 1,896 |
| 60 and over. | 293 | 376 | 380 | 509 | 356 | 474 | 284 | 424 |
| Mean Age ... | 23·7 | 23·6 | 24·7 | 24·9 | 25·0 | 25·3 | 25·5 | 26·5 |
| Jain ... | | | | | | | | |
| 0—5 ... | 1,181 | 1,314 | 838 | 1,061 | 1,151 | 1,252 | 707 | 835 |
| 5—10 ... | 1,107 | 1,030 | 1,112 | 1,166 | 1,020 | 1,019 | 943 | 949 |
| 10—15 ... | 1,040 | 941 | 1,275 | 1,070 | 897 | 662 | 1,146 | 1,312 |
| 15—20 ... | 976 | 963 | 931 | 859 | 929 | 752 | 941 | 1,059 |
| 20—40 ... | 3,340 | 3,347 | 3,469 | 3,362 | 3,869 | 3,770 | 4,035 | 3,464 |
| 40—60 ... | 2,029 | 1,934 | 1,957 | 2,000 | 1,591 | 2,043 | 1,964 | 2,018 |
| 60 and over. | 324 | 421 | 368 | 492 | 293 | 472 | 264 | 362 |
| Mean Age ... | 25·8 | 26·1 | 26·3 | 26·5 | 26·0 | 26·9 | 26·7 | 26·4 |

2.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN EACH MAIN RELIGION.—*Concluded.*

| Age. | 1931. | | 1921. | | 1911. | | 1901. | |
|-----------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|------------------|-----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Muslim ... | | | | | | | | |
| 0—5 ... | 1,421 | 1,694 | 866 | 1,181 | 1,358 | 1,598 | 830 | 965 |
| 5—10 ... | 1,284 | 1,285 | 1,076 | 1,346 | 1,174 | 1,218 | 1,003 | 1,280 |
| 10—15 ... | 1,142 | 1,186 | 1,106 | 1,081 | 964 | 847 | 1,187 | 1,254 |
| 15—20 ... | 998 | 1,002 | 815 | 795 | 875 | 812 | 1,275 | 1,048 |
| 20—40 ... | 3,259 | 3,082 | 3,744 | 3,269 | 3,483 | 3,428 | 3,593 | 3,243 |
| 40—60 ... | 1,598 | 1,392 | 1,875 | 1,791 | 1,698 | 1,666 | 1,692 | 1,783 |
| 60 and over ... | 348 | 409 | 488 | 537 | 448 | 491 | 420 | 477 |
| Mean Age ... | 23·9 | 22·8 | 26·8 | 25·5 | 25·0 | 24·6 | 25·5 | 25·2 |
| Tribal ... | | | | | | | | |
| 0—5 ... | 1,853 | 1,749 | 1,252 | 1,631 | 1,661 | 1,993 | } Not available | available |
| 5—10 ... | 1,390 | 1,243 | 1,330 | 1,761 | 1,339 | 1,295 | | |
| 10—15 ... | 1,313 | 1,147 | 1,400 | 1,148 | 669 | 462 | | |
| 15—20 ... | 888 | 888 | 838 | 617 | 709 | 793 | | |
| 20—40 ... | 2,703 | 3,101 | 2,828 | 3,109 | 3,946 | 3,655 | | |
| 40—60 ... | 1,506 | 1,530 | 1,507 | 1,304 | 1,349 | 1,461 | } Not available. | |
| 60 and over ... | 347 | 342 | 311 | 430 | 327 | 341 | | |
| Mean Age ... | 22·1 | 22·9 | 22·7 | 22·4 | 23·5 | 22·9 | Not available. | |

3.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN CERTAIN CASTES.

| CASTES. | MALES —NUMBER PER MILLE AGED — | | | | | | FEMALES —NUMBER PER MILLE AGED — | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| | 0—6. | 7—13. | 14—16. | 17—23. | 24—43. | 44 and over. | 0—6. | 7—13. | 14—16. | 17—23. | 24—43. | 44 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Balai ... | 195 | 161 | 69 | 129 | 286 | 160 | 202 | 153 | 66 | 136 | 300 | 143 |
| Jat ... | 173 | 162 | 68 | 141 | 302 | 154 | 200 | 154 | 64 | 130 | 288 | 164 |
| Mali ... | 178 | 165 | 70 | 124 | 308 | 155 | 192 | 159 | 62 | 125 | 296 | 166 |
| Merat ... | 211 | 176 | 71 | 126 | 265 | 151 | 239 | 161 | 67 | 129 | 270 | 134 |
| Raigar ... | 209 | 178 | 69 | 128 | 282 | 134 | 233 | 158 | 80 | 130 | 275 | 124 |
| Rajput ... | 148 | 141 | 59 | 149 | 336 | 167 | 173 | 135 | 55 | 148 | 314 | 175 |
| Rawat ... | 209 | 182 | 71 | 117 | 256 | 165 | 233 | 169 | 61 | 120 | 276 | 141 |

4.—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 14 AND OF PERSONS OVER 43 TO THOSE AGED 14—43 IN CERTAIN CASTES; ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 14—43 PER 100 FEMALES.

| CASTES. | PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100 — | | PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 43 PER 100 AGED 14—43 — | | NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 14—43 PER 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES. |
|------------|---|-----------------------------|--|----------|---|
| | Persons aged 14—43. | Married Females aged 14—43. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Balai ... | 72 | 163 | 33 | 29 | 44 |
| Jat ... | 69 | 172 | 30 | 34 | 43 |
| Mali ... | 70 | 175 | 31 | 34 | 41 |
| Merat ... | 85 | 200 | 33 | 29 | 42 |
| Raigar ... | 81 | 185 | 28 | 25 | 43 |
| Rajput ... | 56 | 162 | 31 | 34 | 43 |
| Rawat ... | 88 | 204 | 37 | 30 | 41 |

5.—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER TO THOSE AGED 15—40; ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES.

| PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES UNDER TEN— | | | | | | PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER PER 100 AGED 15—40. | | | | | | NUMBER OF MARRIED FE- MALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES. | | |
|--|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|---|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|---|-------|-------|
| Per 100 persons aged 15—40. | | | Per 100 Married Females aged 15—40. | | | 1931. | | 1921. | | 1911. | | | | |
| 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 66 | 62 | 57 | 160 | 164 | 144 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 11 | 86 | 34 | 39 |

5 (A).—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER TO THOSE AGED 15—40 IN CERTAIN RELIGIONS; ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES.

| RELIGION. | PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100— | | | | | | PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER PER 100 AGED 15—40. | | | | | | NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES. | | |
|-----------|--|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|---|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--|-------|-------|
| | Persons aged 15—40. | | | Married Females aged 15—40. | | | 1931. | | 1921. | | 1911. | | | | |
| | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Hindu | ... | 66 | 66 | 58 | 158 | 168 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 11 | 37 | 33 | 39 |
| Muslim | ... | 67 | 50 | 61 | 168 | 150 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 36 | 35 | 37 |
| Tribal | ... | 82 | 88 | 69 | 172 | 198 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 37 | 34 | 42 |

6.—VARIATION IN POPULATION AT CERTAIN AGE PERIODS.

| PERIOD. | VARIATION PER CENT. IN POPULATION. | | | | | |
|------------|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|
| | All Ages. | 0—10. | 10—15. | 15—40. | 40—60. | 60 and over. * |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1901—1910. | + 5.1 | + 53.5 | - 39.6 | + 0.8 | - 1.7 | + 20.0 |
| 1911—1920. | - 1.2 | - 4.4 | + 57.5 | - 10.9 | + 1.3 | + 7.2 |
| 1921—1930. | + 13.1 | + 23.3 | + 7.1 | + 15.8 | + 35.6 | - 14.7 |

*Includes figures for unspecified age-periods.

7.—REPORTED BIRTH-RATE BY SEX.

| YEAR. | NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 1921—30 PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF 1921. | | |
|-------|--|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1921. | 31.1 | 16.6 | 14.5 |
| 1922. | 30.3 | 16.1 | 14.2 |
| 1923. | 32.6 | 17.3 | 15.3 |
| 1924. | 33.3 | 18.1 | 15.2 |
| 1925. | 33.2 | 17.8 | 15.4 |
| 1926. | 31.4 | 17.0 | 14.4 |
| 1927. | 30.4 | 16.5 | 13.9 |
| 1928. | 33.3 | 18.1 | 15.2 |
| 1929. | 34.4 | 18.8 | 15.6 |
| 1930. | 33.6 | 18.4 | 15.2 |

8.—REPORTED DEATH-RATE BY SEX.

| YEAR | NUMBER OF DEATHS IN 1931-30 PER 1,000 OF SEX CONCERNED OF TOTAL POPULATION OF 1921. | | |
|-------|---|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1921. | 28.4 | 27.7 | 29.1 |
| 1922. | 22.2 | 21.4 | 23.1 |
| 1923. | 25.6 | 25.4 | 25.8 |
| 1924. | 25.0 | 24.5 | 25.6 |
| 1925. | 23.5 | 22.9 | 24.2 |
| 1926. | 31.7 | 30.4 | 33.2 |
| 1927. | 26.2 | 25.0 | 27.5 |
| 1928. | 25.9 | 25.5 | 26.3 |
| 1929. | 30.0 | 29.5 | 30.7 |
| 1930. | 27.9 | 27.3 | 28.6 |

9.—REPORTED DEATH-RATE BY SEX AND AGE, IN DECADE AND IN SELECTED YEARS PER MILLE LIVING AT SAME AGE ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1921.

| AGE. | AVERAGE OF DECADE. | | 1921. | | 1922. | | 1926. | | 1929. | |
|-------------|--------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| All Ages | 25.99 | 27.43 | 27.70 | 29.15 | 21.42 | 23.11 | 30.43 | 33.18 | 29.46 | 30.69 |
| Under year | 273.61 | 239.96 | 257.23 | 255.43 | 206.11 | 207.35 | 259.90 | 241.79 | 24.092 | 234.73 |
| 1—5 | 70.76 | 65.32 | 62.77 | 58.80 | 41.54 | 40.01 | 86.45 | 60.26 | 84.18 | 78.69 |
| 5—10 | 7.55 | 7.71 | 9.37 | 8.95 | 4.76 | 5.96 | 8.34 | 9.56 | 6.42 | 6.27 |
| 10—15 | 5.57 | 7.36 | 6.50 | 8.01 | 5.04 | 5.95 | 6.91 | 8.21 | 5.48 | 7.69 |
| 15—20 | 8.07 | 14.96 | 8.69 | 13.91 | 7.51 | 14.44 | 9.21 | 16.31 | 8.04 | 15.90 |
| 20—30 | 9.42 | 14.17 | 12.20 | 16.05 | 9.03 | 13.15 | 10.41 | 17.74 | 8.86 | 15.44 |
| 30—40 | 11.11 | 12.31 | 15.41 | 15.85 | 11.90 | 12.26 | 13.45 | 15.57 | 11.54 | 12.70 |
| 40—50 | 16.86 | 14.49 | 19.35 | 17.68 | 16.90 | 14.35 | 21.58 | 18.89 | 19.16 | 14.95 |
| 50—60 | 34.59 | 25.77 | 36.48 | 28.53 | 30.06 | 23.87 | 39.27 | 20.81 | 44.23 | 30.41 |
| 60 and over | 79.99 | 65.42 | 79.80 | 67.77 | 72.15 | 61.03 | 99.15 | 87.24 | 101.82 | 84.02 |

10.—REPORTED DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES PER MILLE OF THE POPULATION.

| DISEASE, | ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN— | | | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION OF 1921. |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------------------|--|
| | 1921. | 1922. | 1923. | 1924. | 1925. | 1926. | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | Total of ten years. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Cholera | 35 | 2 | 9 | 32 | ... | 2 | 4 | 68 | 20 | 41 | 213 | .040 |
| Small-pox | 724 | 8 | 42 | 619 | 1,151 | 306 | 249 | 496 | 260 | 757 | 4,602 | .930 |
| Plague | ... | 2 | 5 | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | .6 | ... | ... | 20 | .004 |
| Fever | 9,804 | 8,184 | 9,805 | 8,932 | 7,984 | 12,630 | 10,374 | 9,698 | 11,759 | 10,407 | 99,577 | 20.100 |

CHAPTER V.

Sex.

Reference to
Statistics.

1. In all the Imperial Tables and Provincial Tables I and II the figures for the population have been shown by Sexes. Imperial Table VII shows the population by sexes at different age-periods while Imperial Table VIII gives similar information for selected castes. At the end of this Chapter will be found three Subsidiary Tables setting forth the proportions of the sexes in great-
 detail while two Subsidiary Tables deal with sex ratios at birth and death.

Accuracy.

2. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the work of enumeration. The enumerators were all local men who had intimate knowledge of the population resident in their blocks and the wilful concealment of persons of either sex would scarcely have been possible on any large scale.

General Propor-
tions of the Sexes.

3. Of the 560,292 persons enumerated in Ajmer-Merwara 296,081 were males and 264,211 were females. There was thus an excess of 31,870 males or in other words the number of females per 1,000 males was 892.

Previous Censuses have revealed the fact that, taking the Indian Empire from North to South, the marked deficiency of females in the North and North-West gradually decreases with a South-ward course till an actual excess is reached in Behar and Orissa and Madras.

The marginal statement is therefore of interest in emphasising this fact.

| Provinces, etc. | Number of females per 1,000 males. | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | 1931. | 1921. |
| Baluchistan | 778 | 731 |
| Sind | 783 | 786 |
| Punjab and Delhi | 829 | 826 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 892 | 837 |
| Rajputana North-West Dry Area | 838 | 894 |
| United Provinces | 904 | 909 |
| Rajputana East | 912 | 900 |
| India | 940 | 945 |
| Central India | 948 | 954 |
| Central Provinces | 999 | 1,002 |
| Behar and Orissa. | 1,008 | 1,029 |
| Madras | 1,021 | 1,023 |

In making comparisons with other Provinces, etc., it should be remembered that 32 per cent. of the population of Ajmer-Merwara live in Urban areas where statistics show that the proportion of females is never so great as among a Rural population. The presence of a large City like Ajmer in a small province unduly raises the proportion of town-dwellers to an extent not found in other Pro-

vinces and thereby reduces the proportionate number of females. The marginal

| Urban. | | Rural | |
|------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| Ajmer City | 811 | Ajmer Sub-division | 917 |
| Nasirabad | 804 | Kekri | 944 |
| Beawar | 852 | Beawar Tehsil | 924 |
| Kekri | 970 | Todgarh " | 933 |
| Deoli | 834 | | |
| All Urban areas. | 823 | All Rural areas. | 927 |

statement shows the number of females per 1,000 males in the different units composing

the Province.

Sex Proportions
by Religions.

4. Subsidiary Table 2 shows the number of females per 1,000 males in various age-periods for each of the major religions. For all ages, at each of the last three Censuses, the proportions were as follows:—

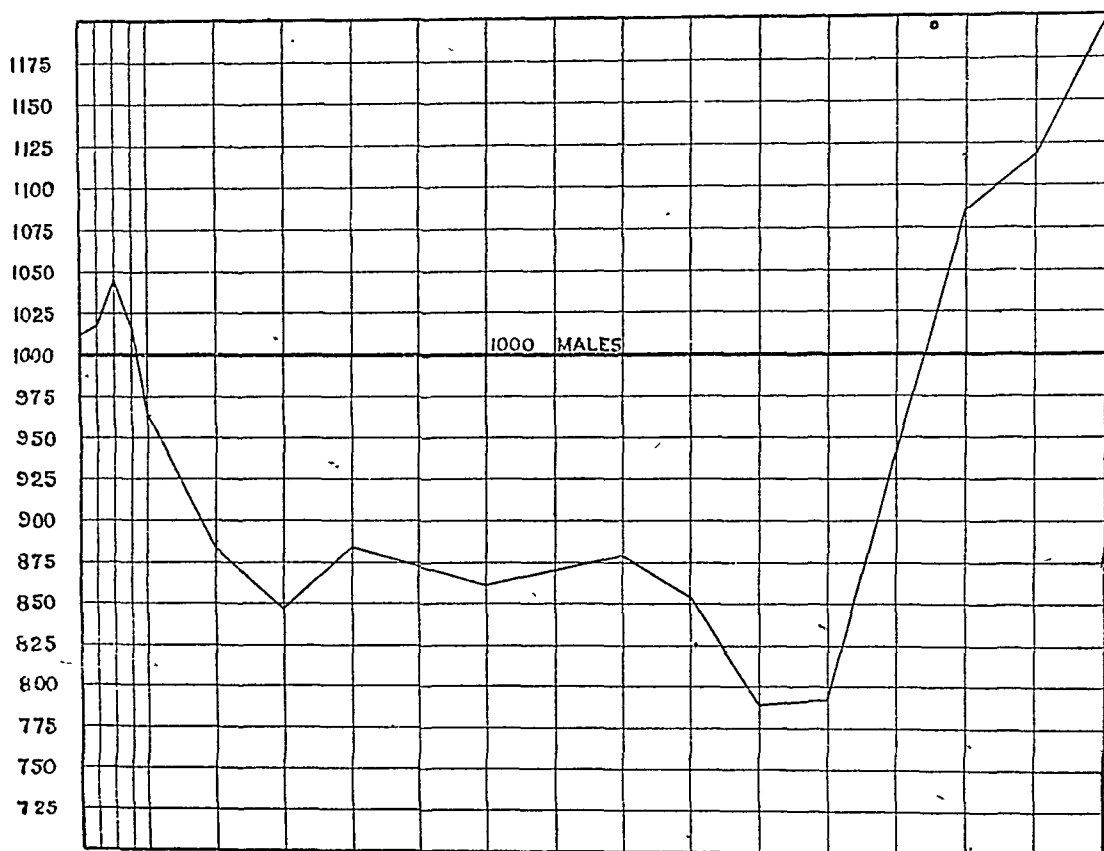
| | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| All Religions | 892 | 837 | 884 |
| Hindus | 907 | 876 | 897 |
| Muslims | 844 | 708 | 849 |
| Jains | 870 | 872 | 878 |

The relatively small proportion of females among Muslims and Jains is explained by the fact that 555 and 333 per mille of persons of these two religions respectively are town-dwellers.

5. It has already been stated in Chapter IV that, on account of adjustments in age made at this Census, comparisons of the proportions at various age-periods with similar figures obtained at past Censuses, are unreliable. The following diagram however shows that females exceed males at ages from 0-4 and again at ages of 60 and over. The low female ratio at the ages of 10-15 is undoubtedly due to early marriage and premature child-bearing, mortality being assisted by insanitary methods of midwifery. The recorded deaths as shown in Subsidiary Table 5, however, reveal excessive female mortality at the unadjusted ages of 15-20 and 20-30, which, if due to these reasons, would probably tend to an exaggeration of age on the part of those reporting the occurrences. The low ratios at 45-50 and 50-55 are possibly the effect of heavy female mortality from influenza in 1917-18. The epidemic is known to have been particularly fatal among middle aged females.

Sex Proportions
at Various Ages.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
BY MAIN AGE PERIODS 1931.



0-4 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30 30-35 35-40 40-45 45-50 50-55 55-60 60-65 65-70 70+ OVER

6. From Imperial Table XVII it is possible to determine the number of females per 1,000 males in each of the castes shown therein. For the larger communities at the past three Censuses the figures are as shown in the margin.

Sex Proportions
in Various Castes.

| CASTE. | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| Chamar | 986 | 989 | 957 |
| Balai | 959 | 984 | 948 |
| Kumhar | 955 | 925 | 956 |
| Rawat | 918 | 884 | 892 |
| Gujar | 907 | 862 | 884 |
| Jat | 884 | 838 | 845 |
| Oswal | 860 | 885 | 881 |
| Brahman | 840 | 795 | 866 |
| Rajput | 783 | 701 | 744 |

It is interesting to note that females are relatively more numerous in widow re-marrying castes and that numerical superiority varies inversely

with the order of social precedence.

Sex Ratio at
Birth.

7. In a paper by Mr. S. de Jastrezbski entitled the 'Sex Ratio at Birth' much material on the subject has been discussed and analysed. The conclusions reached by him are that masculinity at birth is affected by race, that it is greater in Rural than in Urban populations, that it is probably slightly greater in first than in subsequent births, and that so far as evidence goes, war raises the ratio of masculinity. These theories cannot be wholly tested when applied to this Province, as the available vital statistics are for the whole Province and do not discriminate between Urban and Rural populations. Subsidiary Table 4 however shows that during the past decade, the ratio of female to 1,000 male births was 852. In the years 1911-20 it was 889 and for 1901-10 it was 865. Considering that, firstly, similar figures for the period 1891-1920 were 907 for the Punjab and 920 for the United Provinces, and, secondly that females are in excess among the population aged 0-5, it seems more than likely that the registration of female births is defective.

Sex Ratio at
Death.

8. Subsidiary Table 4 shows that in the years between 1921 and 1930 the ratio of female to 1,000 male deaths has fallen below 900 on no less than seven occasions, while between 1901 and 1920 it only did so four times. For the past decade, taken as a whole, the ratio is 884. In the thirty years ending with 1920 the ratio in the Punjab was 943 and in the United Provinces 919. In normal times there is said to be a close connection between the birth and death ratios and the number of females living per 1,000 males. The relevant figures are 852, 884 and 892. In addition to the defective registration of all births referred to in Chapter I it is likely that registration is markedly defective in the case of females and that the numerous deaths of newly born female infants are not recorded with regularity.

General Conclu-
sions.

9. The reasons usually ascribed to a deficiency of females in the censused population are:—

- (a) faulty enumeration,
- (b) female infanticide,
- (c) neglect of female infant life, and
- (d) early marriage and premature child-bearing.

Of these four there is no reason to think that the enumeration has been faulty. All the features common to an Indian population are borne out by the figures pertaining to the proportion of women at various ages and in different castes representative of all sections of society. The second and third reasons may be considered together. Deliberate infanticide seldom comes to light but there is no doubt that unwanted female infants are often so neglected that death is the result. In childhood, boys thrive at the expense of girls and the sudden drop in the proportion of females after the age of 4 bears testimony to this. The low proportion at the ages of 10 to 15 are undoubtedly caused by early marriage and its attendant evils. As regards vital statistics, sufficient evidence has been quoted to show that they are unreliable and do not furnish satisfactory data from which useful conclusions can be drawn.

1.—GENERAL PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

| NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES. | | | | | | PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION IN ACTUAL POPULATION. | | | | | | PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION IN NATURAL POPULATION. | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|--|----------|
| 1931. | | 1921. | | 1911. | | 1921—31. | | 1911—21. | | 1901—1911. | | 1921—1931. | |
| Actual Population. | Natural Population. | Actual Population. | Natural Population. | Actual Population. | Natural Population. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 892 | 861 | 837 | 850 | 884 | 810 | + 9.8 | + 17.1 | + 1.3 | - 4.0 | + 6.0 | + 4.1 | + 19.6 | + 21.1 |

2.—NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AT DIFFERENT AGE-PERIODS BY RELIGIONS AT EACH OF THE LAST THREE CENSUSES.

| AGE. | ALL RELIGIONS. | | | HINDU. | | | JAIN. | | | MUSLIM. | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1931. | 1921.* | 1911.* | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0—1 | 1,012 | 960 | 999 | 1,008 | 957 | 1,023 | 1,024 | 1,084 | 979 | 1,033 | 941 | 904 |
| 1—2 | 1,018 | 1,029 | 1,019 | 1,026 | 1,048 | 1,018 | 992 | 851 | 944 | 1,000 | 992 | 1,037 |
| 2—3 | 1,045 | 1,044 | 994 | 1,056 | 1,050 | 998 | 916 | 1,021 | 968 | 1,030 | 1,022 | 1,001 |
| 3—4 | 1,017 | 1,024 | 1,014 | 1,025 | 1,023 | 1,021 | 914 | 1,081 | 966 | 1,009 | 976 | 963 |
| 4—5 | 964 | 966 | 928 | 966 | 973 | 912 | 960 | 1,129 | 909 | 959 | 910 | 967 |
| Total 0—5 | 1,012 | 1,000 | 989 | 1,017 | 1,004 | 994 | 964 | 1,042 | 956 | 1,006 | 966 | 961 |
| 5—10 | 888 | 905 | 894 | 887 | 907 | 892 | 809 | 915 | 895 | 879 | 886 | 881 |
| 10—15 | 847 | 789 | 781 | 850 | 747 | 730 | 787 | 731 | 694 | 839 | 692 | 745 |
| 15—20 | 884 | 743 | 801 | 899 | 765 | 803 | 859 | 805 | 711 | 849 | 666 | 788 |
| 20—25 | 873 | 850 | 922 | 893 | 971 | 975 | 855 | 958 | 931 | 839 | 637 | 898 |
| 25—30 | 861 | 776 | 827 | 881 | 836 | 847 | 902 | 810 | 803 | 807 | 594 | 809 |
| Total 0—30 | 900 | 839 | 876 | 910 | 868 | 888 | 863 | 866 | 841 | 879 | 738 | 856 |
| 30—35 | 870 | 837 | 873 | 899 | 909 | 879 | 862 | 837 | 907 | 766 | 641 | 854 |
| 35—40 | 879 | 783 | 760 | 907 | 772 | 772 | 874 | 783 | 758 | 758 | 590 | 737 |
| 40—45 | 854 | 854 | 981 | 874 | 904 | 988 | 872 | 925 | 1,062 | 758 | 703 | 942 |
| 45—50 | 789 | 667 | 797 | 806 | 698 | 813 | 809 | 729 | 800 | 712 | 562 | 724 |
| 50—55 | 793 | 909 | 932 | 812 | 955 | 952 | 832 | 1,048 | 1,039 | 699 | 754 | 818 |
| 55—60 | 943 | 745 | 733 | 985 | 803 | 758 | 922 | 833 | 714 | 785 | 536 | 652 |
| 60—65 | 1,085 | 1,094 | 1,163 | 1,137 | 1,186 | 1,198 | 1,074 | 1,297 | 1,442 | 889 | 829 | 972 |
| 65—70 | 1,118 | 864 | 963 | 1,164 | 977 | 1,000 | 1,132 | 1,081 | 1,145 | 979 | 527 | 747 |
| 70 and Over | 1,198 | 1,073 | 1,182 | 1,218 | 1,246 | 1,293 | 1,270 | 778 | 1,611 | 1,180 | 778 | 916 |
| Total 30 and over. | 876 | 835 | 897 | 901 | 890 | 911 | 881 | 881 | 937 | 774 | 666 | 835 |
| Total all ages (Actual population). | 892 | 837 | 884 | 907 | 876 | 897 | 870 | 872 | 878 | 844 | 708 | 849 |
| Total all ages (Natural Population) ¶ | 861 | 850 | 810 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Brahmanic Hindus only.

¶ Figures for Columns 5 to 13 are not available.

3.—NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES FOR CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES.

| CASTES. | NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES. | | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| | All Ages. | 0—6. | 7—13. | 14—16. | 17—23. | 24—43. | 44 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Balai | 959 | 992 | 915 | 915 | 1,012 | 1,005 | 858 |
| Jat | 884 | 1,025 | 838 | 831 | 813 | 843 | 942 |
| Mali | 909 | 985 | 876 | 803 | 912 | 874 | 974 |
| Rawat | 913 | 1,015 | 847 | 781 | 937 | 984 | 783 |
| Merat | 883 | 1,001 | 804 | 827 | 907 | 900 | 785 |
| Raigar | 956 | 1,063 | 851 | 1,104 | 969 | 934 | 882 |
| Rajput | 783 | 914 | 753 | 724 | 780 | 732 | 818 |

4.—ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH SEX DURING THE
DECADES 1901-1910, 1911-1920 AND 1921-1930.

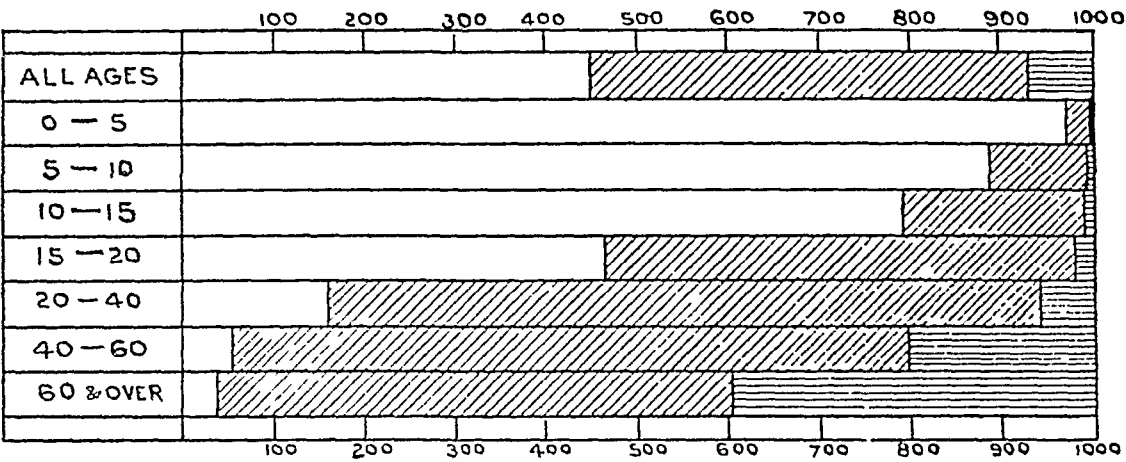
| YEAR. | NUMBER OF BIRTHS. | | | NUMBER OF DEATHS. | | | DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMNS 2 AND 3. EXCESS OF LATTER OVER FORMER.....+; DEFICIT.....-. | DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMNS 5 AND 6. EXCESS OF LATTER OVER FORMER.....+; DEFICIT.....-. | DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMNS 4 AND 7. EXCESS OF FORMER OVER LATTER.....+; DEFICIT.....-. | NUMBER OF FEMALE- BIRTHS PER 1,000 MALE-BIRTHS. | NUMBER OF FEMALE- DEATHS PER 1,000 MALE-DEATHS. |
|------------------|-------------------|----------|---------|-------------------|----------|---------|--|--|--|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1901 | 4,175 | 3,504 | 7,679 | 8,921 | 7,477 | 15,798 | - | 671 | - | 844 | 839 |
| 1902 | 9,213 | 7,994 | 17,207 | 8,216 | 7,456 | 15,672 | - | 1,219 | - | 760 | 868 |
| 1903 | 7,601 | 6,460 | 14,061 | 7,159 | 6,561 | 13,720 | - | 1,141 | - | 598 | 850 |
| 1904 | 8,539 | 7,468 | 15,997 | 6,843 | 6,306 | 13,149 | - | 1,061 | - | 537 | 876 |
| 1905 | 9,564 | 8,238 | 17,802 | 8,449 | 7,883 | 16,332 | - | 1,326 | - | 566 | 861 |
| 1906 | 7,335 | 6,454 | 13,789 | 7,876 | 7,491 | 15,367 | - | 881 | - | 385 | 880 |
| 1907 | 8,076 | 6,805 | 14,881 | 7,303 | 6,898 | 14,131 | - | 1,271 | - | 475 | 843 |
| 1908 | 10,823 | 9,438 | 20,261 | 9,719 | 9,374 | 19,093 | - | 1,385 | - | 345 | 872 |
| 1909 | 9,698 | 8,323 | 18,021 | 12,162 | 12,180 | 24,292 | - | 1,375 | - | 32 | 858 |
| 1910 | 10,802 | 9,553 | 20,355 | 11,997 | 11,885 | 23,882 | - | 1,249 | - | 112 | 884 |
| Total 1901-1910. | 85,816 | 74,237 | 160,053 | 88,045 | 83,391 | 171,436 | - | 11,579 | - | 4,654 | 865 |
| 1911 | 11,984 | 10,716 | 22,700 | 11,099 | 10,083 | 21,182 | - | 1,268 | - | 1,016 | 894 |
| 1912 | 12,416 | 11,193 | 23,609 | 10,014 | 9,164 | 19,178 | - | 1,223 | - | 850 | 901 |
| 1913 | 11,968 | 10,288 | 21,656 | 6,864 | 6,096 | 12,960 | - | 1,080 | - | 768 | 905 |
| 1914 | 12,393 | 11,122 | 23,515 | 7,898 | 7,310 | 15,208 | - | 1,271 | - | 588 | 897 |
| 1915 | 11,672 | 10,381 | 21,953 | 6,850 | 6,202 | 13,052 | - | 1,391 | - | 648 | 881 |
| 1916 | 10,115 | 9,383 | 19,398 | 10,465 | 9,831 | 20,296 | - | 832 | - | 634 | 918 |
| 1917 | 9,835 | 8,620 | 18,455 | 25,782 | 25,841 | 51,623 | - | 1,215 | + | 59 | 876 |
| 1918 | 7,185 | 6,029 | 13,214 | 28,549 | 29,004 | 57,553 | - | 1,156 | + | 455 | 839 |
| 1919 | 8,021 | 7,042 | 15,063 | 7,627 | 6,748 | 14,375 | - | 979 | - | 879 | 878 |
| 1920 | 7,443 | 6,484 | 13,927 | 6,974 | 5,918 | 12,892 | - | 959 | - | 1,056 | 871 |
| Total 1911-1920. | 102,432 | 91,058 | 193,490 | 122,122 | 116,197 | 238,319 | - | 11,374 | - | 5,925 | 889 |
| 1921 | 8,234 | 7,184 | 15,418 | 7,493 | 6,581 | 14,073 | - | 1,050 | - | 911 | 872 |
| 1922 | 7,981 | 7,017 | 14,988 | 5,773 | 5,216 | 10,989 | - | 964 | - | 557 | 879 |
| 1923 | 8,575 | 7,562 | 16,137 | 6,853 | 5,838 | 12,691 | - | 1,013 | - | 1,015 | 862 |
| 1924 | 8,964 | 7,541 | 16,505 | 6,601 | 5,763 | 12,364 | - | 1,423 | - | 838 | 841 |
| 1925 | 8,794 | 7,642 | 16,436 | 6,182 | 5,477 | 11,659 | - | 1,152 | - | 705 | 869 |
| 1926 | 8,426 | 7,108 | 15,534 | 8,202 | 7,490 | 15,692 | - | 1,318 | - | 712 | 844 |
| 1927 | 8,191 | 6,896 | 15,087 | 6,757 | 6,210 | 12,967 | - | 1,295 | - | 547 | 842 |
| 1928 | 8,951 | 7,554 | 16,505 | 6,886 | 5,940 | 12,826 | - | 1,397 | - | 946 | 844 |
| 1929 | 9,306 | 7,728 | 17,034 | 7,942 | 6,928 | 14,870 | - | 1,578 | - | 1,014 | 830 |
| 1930 | 9,134 | 7,523 | 16,658 | 7,373 | 6,460 | 13,833 | - | 1,612 | - | 913 | 824 |
| Total 1921-1930. | 86,557 | 73,755 | 160,312 | 70,061 | 61,903 | 131,964 | - | 12,802 | - | 8,158 | 852 |

5.—NUMBER OF DEATHS OF EACH SEX AT DIFFERENT AGES.

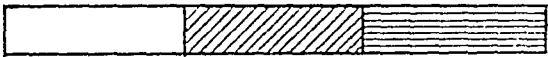
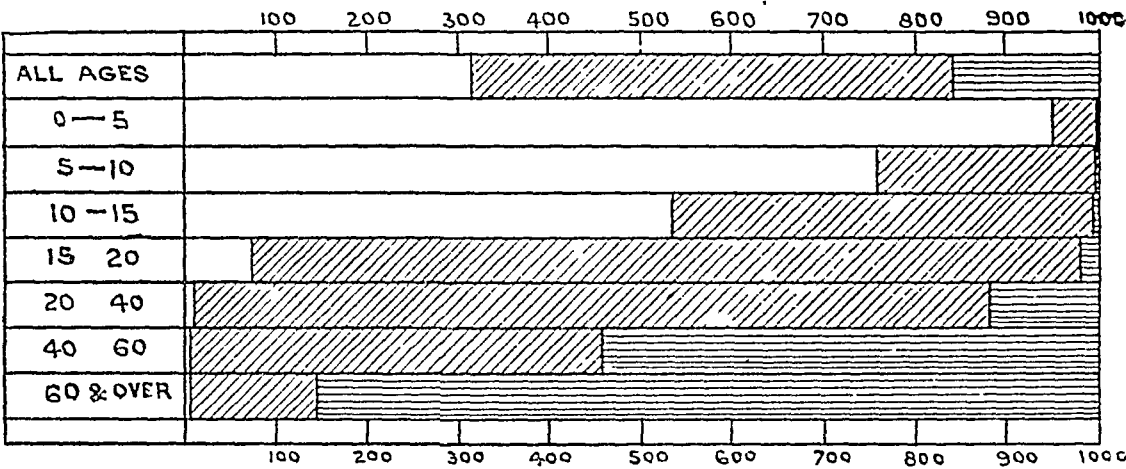
| AGES. | 1921. | | 1922. | | 1923. | | 1924. | | 1925. | | 1926. | | 1927. | | 1928. | | 1929. | | 1930. | | TOTAL. | | AVERAGE NUMBER OF FEMALE DEATHS PER 1,000 MALE DEATHS. |
|------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 0— 1 ... | 2,118 | 1,835 | 1,645 | 1,455 | 2,102 | 1,716 | 2,050 | 1,704 | 1,896 | 1,512 | 2,190 | 1,918 | 1,811 | 1,590 | 2,028 | 1,597 | 2,242 | 1,814 | 1,946 | 1,714 | 20,038 | 16,855 | 842 |
| 1— 5 ... | 1,901 | 1,286 | 861 | 841 | 1,561 | 1,398 | 1,268 | 1,218 | 1,380 | 1,292 | 1,792 | 1,687 | 1,612 | 1,498 | 1,498 | 1,834 | 1,745 | 1,654 | 1,649 | 1,527 | 14,667 | 13,780 | 986 |
| 5—10 ... | 387 | 291 | 171 | 194 | 243 | 174 | 284 | 246 | 302 | 275 | 300 | 311 | 257 | 259 | 235 | 256 | 231 | 204 | 355 | 301 | 2,715 | 2,511 | 925 |
| 10—15 ... | 222 | 202 | 172 | 150 | 146 | 152 | 183 | 187 | 199 | 214 | 236 | 207 | 187 | 189 | 152 | 163 | 187 | 194 | 319 | 200 | 1,903 | 1,857 | 976 |
| 15—20 ... | 200 | 238 | 173 | 247 | 176 | 225 | 174 | 223 | 195 | 224 | 212 | 279 | 144 | 284 | 166 | 237 | 185 | 272 | 233 | 330 | 1,858 | 2,559 | 1,377 |
| 20—30 ... | 544 | 580 | 405 | 486 | 417 | 420 | 366 | 489 | 352 | 439 | 464 | 641 | 365 | 494 | 437 | 494 | 395 | 558 | 455 | 515 | 4,200 | 5,123 | 1,230 |
| 30—40 ... | 594 | 569 | 536 | 440 | 478 | 437 | 460 | 392 | 375 | 378 | 606 | 559 | 442 | 421 | 413 | 414 | 520 | 456 | 481 | 366 | 5,005 | 4,432 | 886 |
| 40—50 ... | 608 | 440 | 531 | 357 | 426 | 324 | 524 | 331 | 385 | 385 | 678 | 470 | 479 | 353 | 506 | 312 | 602 | 372 | 558 | 361 | 5,297 | 3,605 | 631 |
| 50—60 ... | 602 | 410 | 406 | 343 | 499 | 322 | 561 | 342 | 425 | 307 | 648 | 414 | 567 | 366 | 573 | 355 | 730 | 437 | 607 | 407 | 5,708 | 3,703 | 649 |
| 60 & over. | 866 | 780 | 738 | 703 | 805 | 664 | 731 | 631 | 673 | 551 | 1,076 | 1,004 | 893 | 761 | 878 | 729 | 1,105 | 967 | 870 | 739 | 8,680 | 7,529 | 867 |

PROPORTION OF UNMARRIED, MARRIED AND WIDOWED PERSONS
PER 1000 OF EACH AGE GROUP

MALES



FEMALES



UNMARRIED + MARRIED + WIDOWED

| | MALES | | | FEMALES | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | UNMARRIED | MARRIED. | WIDOWED. | UNMARRIED | MARRIED | WIDOWED |
| ALL AGES | 450 | 482 | 68 | 317 | 527 | 156 |
| 0-5 | 974 | 25 | 1 | 951 | 48 | 1 |
| 5-10 | 890 | 106 | 4 | 761 | 235 | 4 |
| 10-15 | 797 | 196 | 7 | 538 | 456 | 6 |
| 15-20 | 467 | 514 | 19 | 75 | 905 | 20 |
| 20-40 | 164 | 778 | 58 | 10 | 876 | 114 |
| 40-60 | 55 | 745 | 200 | 4 | 457 | 539 |
| 60 & OVER | 38 | 567 | 395 | 4 | 142 | 854 |

CHAPTER VI.

Civil Condition.

1. The heading to column 6 of the Schedule was—“Married, Unmarried or Widowed” and further instructions to Enumerators were that divorced persons were to be entered as ‘Widowed’. On account of a certain reluctance to give a direct reply of ‘Widowed’, it was found necessary, if the answer was ‘Married’, to make further enquiry as to whether the husband or wife was alive. Although the fact was probably well-known to enumerators of blocks in rural areas, innumerable instances occurred, where the enumerated were not so well-known, of a reply of ‘Married’ having to be converted to ‘Widowed’. Widows who had taken a second husband by the rite variously known as *Karao*, *Nata*, etc. and persons living together whose religious or social tenets enjoin or allow cohabitation without preliminary formalities, were to be entered as married.

Reference to
Statistics.

The results of these enquiries are recorded in Imperial Table VII and for certain Selected Castes, in Imperial Table VIII. At the end of this Chapter will be found five Subsidiary Tables giving the following information:—

1. Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex of each main religion and in each main age-period at the last four Censuses.
2. Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each main religion.
3. Distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.
4. Proportion of the sexes by Civil Condition at certain ages for main religions.
5. Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for Selected Castes.

2. Of a total population of 560,292 persons, 217,250 are unmarried, 282,116 are married, while 60,926 are widowed. General Summary.

In brief the following statement summarises the marital condition of every 1,000 persons at each of the last three Censuses:—

| Civil Condition. | | 1931. | | 1921. | | 1911. | |
|------------------|-----|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Unmarried. | ... | 238 | 150 | 254 | 149 | 251 | 145 |
| Married. | ... | 255 | 249 | 240 | 221 | 241 | 239 |
| Widowed. | ... | 35 | 73 | 50 | 86 | 39 | 85 |
| Total | ... | 528 | 472 | 544 | 456 | 531 | 469 |

The universality of marriage in India is well-known and the figures for the unmarried at this Census generally emphasise its greater prevalence amongst both sexes during the last ten years. The succeeding paragraphs of this Chapter will show that on the whole economic and prudential considerations are not overriding the Oriental traditions of universal marriage.

The approximation in the numbers of married males and females negatives the idea common among the uninformed that the Indian is polygamous. The disparity in the figures for 1921 was undoubtedly due to the temporary presence of a large number of male pilgrims in Ajmer City. The statement also demonstrates in a general way the earlier age of marriage among females and the consequent excess of widows over widowers.

Main Statistics.

3. If we examine the diagram at the beginning of this Chapter and

| Country. | Number per mille of Unmarried.— | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. |
| Ajmer-Merwara ... | 450 | 317 |
| England ... | 592 | 571 |
| Italy ... | 598 | 545 |
| Russia ... | 571 | 530 |

Subsidiary Table 1 and compare the figures with those for any European country, three features in Indian conditions at once come to light—namely the universality of marriage, its early age and the large proportion of widows. In the margin are shown the number of males and females in various European countries who are unmarried and similar figures for this Province.

The Universality of Marriage.

4. In Ajmer-Merwara among all girls of 15 and under, 224 out of every 1,000 have already been married. Between the ages of 15 and 20, only 75 per mille have remained unmarried, while of those aged 20-40 only 10 per mille are spinsters. So much for the blessed state among the female population. The desire for marriage among the male population is exemplified by the fact that of all those aged 30 and under, 358 per mille have been married and among all those aged 20-40 only 164 per mille have remained unmarried.

Early Marriage.

5. In recent years there have been many movements on foot to postpone the time of marriage till the contracting parties had reached an age when their physical and mental development would be such as to fit them for union, its implications and consequences, but tradition and long standing customs die hard in the East. However abhorrent early marriage may seem to western minds, it should be remembered that the ceremony of '*Shadi*' or '*Biyah*' is more in the nature of a fulfilment of universal law in the East than an implication that the couple should at once settle down to married life as it is understood in the West. If the bride or bridegroom are of a very tender age, many years usually elapse before they start living together. Each remains under the parental roof and the evils of infant marriage are only manifest when the parents or guardians anticipate the natural process of physical development by permitting consummation before either boy or girl or both are sufficiently past the age of puberty for the union to be justifiable in the interests of the well-being of the race as a whole and the next generation. Recent social activities, however, have resulted in an Act being passed prohibiting marriage under the age of 18 for boys and of 14 for girls. The bill was sponsored by the representative for the Province in the Legislative Assembly and is now known as the Sarda Act. When its features were known and before it passed into law, the result was a regular spate of marriages of the very young. Whether this was

| The number of Married and Widowed boys and girls per 1,000— | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Aged. | Boys. | | Girls. | |
| | 1931. | 1921. | 1931. | 1921. |
| 0—5. ... | 26 | 7 | 49 | 20 |
| 5—10. ... | 110 | 45 | 239 | 111 |
| 10—15 ... | 203 | 149 | 462 | 425 |

merely a hostile gesture towards what was considered to be interference with the social liberty of the people, it is difficult to say. The fact remains that in 1921 there were 45 little boys among a thousand of those aged 5-10 who had been married and that in 1931 their numbers had risen to 110. Among little girls, the ratio has risen from 20 to 49 for those aged 0-5 and from 111 to 239 for those aged 5-10.

The marginal statement shows the increase in detail.

It was shown in Chapter IV that for unadjusted ages the proportions at this Census would be slightly less but not so materially as to detract from the fact that infant marriage increased in prevalence during the decade.

The Number of Widows.

6. The number of widows per 1,000 females of all ages now stands at 156. Subsidiary Table 1 shows that this figure is considerably less than that shown at any other Census in the last thirty years and the reason is probably the absence of any abnormal mortality among males during the decade. In 1921 the proportion of widows per 1,000 females in England was only 82 in spite of the male losses in the war.

7. Subsidiary Table 2 shows the Civil Condition by sexes in each religion at the ages of 0-5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-40 and 40 and over. Civil Condition by Religion.

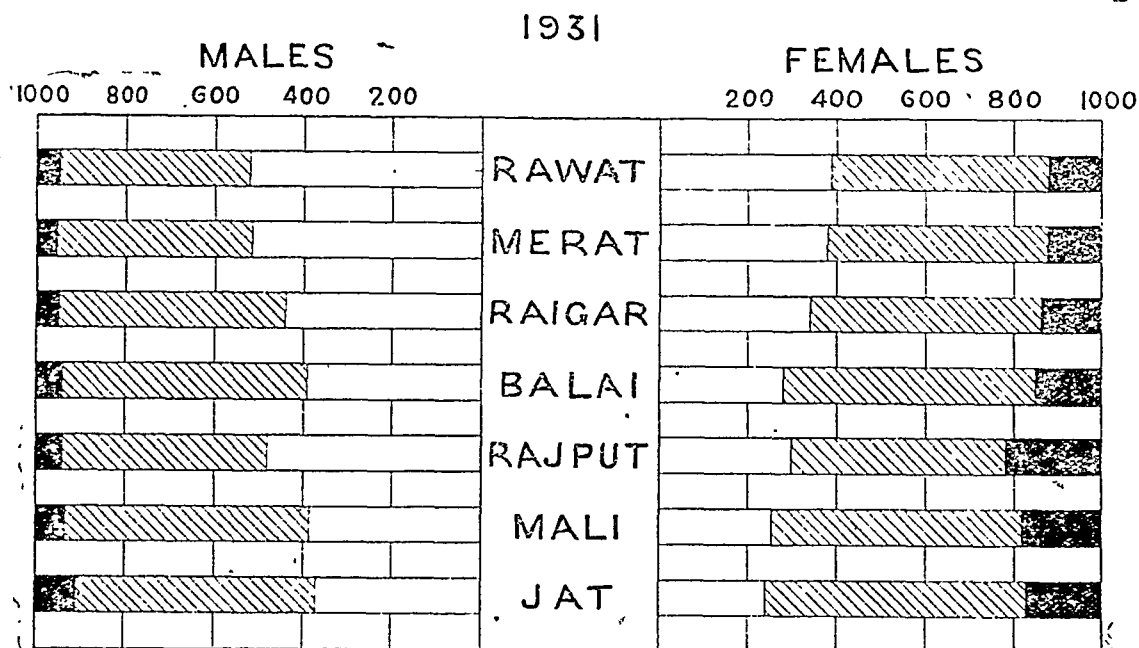
| Religion. | Number of Married per 1,000 in each age-period. | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|
| | Males. | | | Females | | |
| | 0-5. | 5-10. | 10-15. | 0-5. | 5-10. | 10-15. |
| Hindus. ... | 27 | 120 | 220 | 54 | 263 | 488 |
| Jains. ... | 12 | 25 | 50 | 10 | 69 | 272 |
| Muslims. ... | 23 | 65 | 126 | 31 | 158 | 379 |

The salient features are brought out by the marginal statement for Hindus, Jains and Muslims. The earlier age of marriage among the Hindus is very

noticeable and as they form the bulk of the population, the figures for the whole Province are of course affected accordingly.

8. The castes selected are seven in number and represent various sections of society. Subsidiary Table 5 shows the distribution of unmarried, married and widowed persons of each sex at different age-periods and the figures for comparative purposes are brought out clearly in the following diagram:-- Civil Condition by Castes. Selected

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 OF EACH SEX IN CERTAIN CASTES BY CIVIL CONDITION. AJMER-MERWARA.



UNMARRIED MARRIED WIDOWED

The most striking feature of the detailed figures is that among 1,000 Jat boys aged from 7 to 13 only 664 are unmarried and for girls similarly aged the corresponding numbers per mille are only 425. At the ages of 14 to 16 only 418 Jat boys and 39 Jat girls per 1,000 of each sex of those ages remain unmarried. Very different figures are shown by Rawats among whom at the ages from 7 to 13 there are 949 boys and 857 girls who are unmarried and at the ages of 14 to 16, 818 and 228 boys and girls respectively are still so.

9. If the figures shown in Imperial Table VII Part II are reduced to proportions per mille, we extract the following figures for the number of unmarried males and females in the three earliest quinquennial age-periods and Civil Condition in Ajmer City.

can compare them with the figures for the rest of the Province:—

| Age-period. | UNMARRIED PER MILLE OF EACH AGE-PERIOD. | | | |
|---|---|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| | Ajmer City. | | Ajmer-Merwara excluding Ajmer City. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 0— 5 | 979 | 973 | 972 | 945 |
| 5—10 | 933 | 843 | 880 | 742 |
| 10—15 | 861 | 629 | 781 | 515 |

It appears therefore that public opinion in Urban areas is more appreciative of the dangers of early marriage for both sexes.

General Conclusions.

10. The foregoing discussion on the Civil Condition of the people leads one to the conclusion that the most striking feature of this Census is the large increase in early marriages that took place just before the Sarda Act became law. The next Census should show, if public opinion accepts its provisions as being beneficial, very different results.

1.—DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX, MAIN RELIGION AND MAIN AGE-PERIOD AT EACH OF THE LAST FOUR CENSUSES.

| Religion. | Sex and Age-period. | Unmarried. | | | | Married. | | | | Widowed. | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
| 1 | - 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| ALL RELIGIONS. | Males (All Ages). | 450 | 466 | 472 | 454 | 482 | 441 | 454 | 464 | 68 | 93 | 74 | 82 |
| | 0—5 | 974 | 993 | 996 | 998 | 25 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| | 5—10 | 890 | 955 | 966 | 961 | 106 | 41 | 82 | 36 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| | 10—15 | 797 | 851 | 876 | 846 | 196 | 137 | 116 | 135 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 91 |
| | 15—20 | 467 | 629 | 682 | 640 | 514 | 348 | 296 | 317 | 19 | 23 | 22 | 34 |
| | 20—40 | 164 | 190 | 226 | 209 | 778 | 713 | 702 | 705 | 58 | 97 | 71 | 86 |
| | 40—60 | 55 | 53 | 48 | 83 | 745 | 722 | 770 | 739 | 200 | 225 | 182 | 178 |
| | 60 and over | 38 | 41 | 46 | 57 | 567 | 561 | 577 | 579 | 395 | 398 | 377 | 364 |
| | Females (All Ages). | 317 | 326 | 309 | 276 | 527 | 485 | 511 | 516 | 156 | 189 | 180 | 208 |
| | 0—5 | 951 | 980 | 988 | 993 | 48 | 19 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| | 5—10 | 761 | 889 | 917 | 902 | 235 | 106 | 80 | 89 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 9 |
| | 10—15 | 538 | 575 | 559 | 610 | 456 | 411 | 430 | 365 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 25 |
| | 15—20 | 75 | 91 | 101 | 173 | 905 | 860 | 870 | 767 | 20 | 29 | 29 | 60 |
| CHRISTIAN. | 20—40 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 26 | 876 | 845 | 874 | 825 | 114 | 144 | 115 | 149 |
| | 40—60 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 457 | 457 | 459 | 416 | 539 | 537 | 535 | 668 |
| | 60 and over | 4 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 142 | 116 | 107 | 113 | 854 | 876 | 887 | 880 |
| | Males (All Ages). | 703 | 688 | 719 | 572 | 271 | 279 | 257 | 360 | 26 | 33 | 24 | 68 |
| | 0—5 | 991 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 5—10 | 993 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 990 | 7 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 10—15 | 986 | 945 | 987 | 961 | 14 | 55 | 13 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 15—20 | 932 | 990 | 957 | 788 | 66 | 10 | 40 | 195 | 2 | ... | 3 | 17 |
| | 20—40 | 616 | 615 | 701 | 365 | 362 | 362 | 287 | 563 | 22 | 23 | 12 | 82 |
| | 40—60 | 89 | 141 | 94 | 115 | 831 | 737 | 806 | 710 | 80 | 122 | 100 | 175 |
| | 60 and over | 67 | 81 | 81 | 212 | 622 | 656 | 632 | 619 | 311 | 263 | 387 | 269 |
| | Females (All Ages). | 581 | 562 | 575 | 430 | 344 | 351 | 357 | 475 | 75 | 87 | 68 | 95 |
| | 0—5 | 992 | 990 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 8 | 10 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 5—10 | 988 | 998 | 996 | 1,000 | 10 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 10—15 | 968 | 964 | 959 | 659 | 27 | 27 | 41 | 341 | 5 | 9 | ... | ... |
| HINDU. | 15—20 | 677 | 766 | 747 | 482 | 309 | 229 | 251 | 489 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 29 |
| | 20—40 | 252 | 171 | 250 | 168 | 692 | 752 | 692 | 802 | 56 | 77 | 58 | 30 |
| | 40—60 | 106 | 101 | 130 | 133 | 585 | 556 | 598 | 560 | 309 | 343 | 272 | 307 |
| | 60 and over | 43 | 31 | 113 | 26 | 232 | 277 | 189 | 187 | 725 | 692 | 698 | 787 |
| | Males (All Ages). | 434 | 466 | 463 | 444 | 500 | 439 | 462 | 471 | 66 | 95 | 75 | 85 |
| | 0—5 | 972 | 992 | 996 | 1,000 | 27 | 7 | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| | 5—10 | 875 | 948 | 963 | 958 | 120 | 47 | 35 | 39 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| | 10—15 | 772 | 833 | 863 | 840 | 220 | 154 | 128 | 139 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 21 |
| | 15—20 | 428 | 596 | 661 | 613 | 553 | 378 | 315 | 340 | 19 | 26 | 24 | 47 |
| | 20—40 | 134 | 165 | 210 | 188 | 811 | 731 | 717 | 721 | 55 | 104 | 73 | 91 |
| | 40—60 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 83 | 752 | 719 | 772 | 737 | 202 | 236 | 183 | 180 |
| | 60 and over | 37 | 34 | 46 | 57 | 569 | 549 | 569 | 561 | 394 | 417 | 385 | 382 |
| | Females (All Ages). | 306 | 320 | 300 | 259 | 537 | 488 | 517 | 525 | 157 | 192 | 183 | 216 |
| | 0—5 | 945 | 978 | 986 | 991 | 54 | 21 | 14 | 9 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| | 5—10 | 733 | 875 | 907 | 889 | 263 | 119 | 90 | 99 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 12 |
| | 10—15 | 505 | 538 | 524 | 580 | 446 | 446 | 464 | 392 | 7 | 16 | 12 | 28 |
| JAIN. | 15—20 | 61 | 69 | 71 | 155 | 919 | 901 | 899 | 779 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 66 |
| | 20—40 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 20 | 881 | 846 | 880 | 824 | 114 | 149 | 114 | 156 |
| | 40—60 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 455 | 450 | 450 | 407 | 543 | 547 | 546 | 577 |
| | 60 and over | 3 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 124 | 102 | 102 | 101 | 873 | 892 | 894 | 894 |
| | Males (All Ages). | 501 | 511 | 513 | 485 | 393 | 362 | 380 | 417 | 106 | 127 | 107 | 98 |
| | 0—5 | 988 | 998 | 999 | 1,000 | 12 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 5—10 | 973 | 994 | 996 | 976 | 25 | 4 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 2 | ... | 4 |
| | 10—15 | 947 | 959 | 943 | 844 | 50 | 38 | 54 | 142 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 14 |
| | 15—20 | 572 | 679 | 735 | 681 | 412 | 316 | 257 | 287 | 16 | 5 | 8 | 32 |
| | 20—40 | 268 | 276 | 302 | 312 | 665 | 606 | 601 | 609 | 77 | 118 | 97 | 79 |
| | 40—60 | 162 | 187 | 148 | 167 | 536 | 531 | 567 | 572 | 302 | 332 | 285 | 261 |
| | 60 and over | 95 | 108 | 132 | 114 | 381 | 340 | 388 | 520 | 594 | 552 | 480 | 366 |
| | Females (All Ages). | 306 | 308 | 278 | 321 | 442 | 404 | 435 | 458 | 252 | 288 | 287 | 221 |
| | 0—5 | 987 | 996 | 997 | 995 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... |
| | 5—10 | 928 | 986 | 990 | 973 | 69 | 13 | 9 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | 10—15 | 723 | 718 | 694 | 801 | 272 | 273 | 350 | 179 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 20 |
| | 15—20 | 88 | 51 | 57 | 203 | 872 | 900 | 897 | 734 | 40 | 49 | 56 | 63 |
| | 20—40 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 39 | 765 | 695 | 726 | 755 | 227 | 293 | 268 | 206 |
| | 40—60 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 21 | 328 | 288 | 331 | 414 | 665 | 703 | 666 | 565 |
| | 60 and over | 8 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 76 | 99 | 60 | 266 | 916 | 896 | 935 | 719 |

1.—DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX, MAIN RELIGION AND MAIN AGE-PERIOD AT EACH OF THE LAST FOUR CENSUSES.—*Concluded.*

| Religion. | Sex and Age-period. | Unmarried. | | | | Married. | | | | Widowed. | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| MUSLIM. | Males (All Ages). | 495 | 445 | 484 | 489 | 437 | 472 | 449 | 445 | 68 | 83 | 67 | 66 |
| | 0—5 | 977 | 926 | 920 | 932 | 22 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 5—10 | 933 | 974 | 974 | 969 | 65 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | 10—15 | 892 | 895 | 899 | 874 | 126 | 97 | 94 | 114 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 12 |
| | 15—20 | 862 | 705 | 733 | 750 | 417 | 274 | 251 | 226 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 24 |
| | 20—40 | 299 | 218 | 217 | 275 | 701 | 701 | 716 | 657 | 70 | 81 | 67 | 68 |
| | 40—60 | 67 | 61 | 83 | 63 | 735 | 760 | 810 | 895 | 179 | 179 | 157 | 142 |
| | 60 and over | 82 | 60 | 34 | 43 | 699 | 616 | 635 | 650 | 350 | 335 | 331 | 327 |
| | Females (All Ages). | 355 | 334 | 346 | 347 | 512 | 500 | 503 | 482 | 133 | 166 | 151 | 171 |
| | 0—5 | 966 | 958 | 933 | 1,000 | 81 | 11 | 7 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| | 5—10 | 834 | 923 | 940 | 917 | 158 | 74 | 67 | 53 | 4 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| | 10—15 | 615 | 661 | 646 | 715 | 379 | 331 | 246 | 278 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| | 15—20 | 85 | 138 | 157 | 256 | 628 | 623 | 621 | 720 | 17 | 23 | 24 | 24 |
| | 20—40 | 13 | 23 | 23 | 49 | 823 | 873 | 857 | 523 | 94 | 104 | 79 | 93 |
| | 40—60 | 4 | 15 | 16 | 8 | 495 | 511 | 539 | 461 | 701 | 474 | 454 | 731 |
| | 60 and over | 7 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 231 | 168 | 140 | 131 | 769 | 818 | 847 | 853 |
| HINDU. | Males (All Ages). | 489 | 500 | 462 | ... | 457 | 438 | 454 | ... | 54 | 62 | 54 | ... |
| | 0—5 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 937 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 5—10 | 935 | 946 | 945 | ... | 65 | 52 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 10—15 | 843 | 850 | 825 | ... | 147 | 122 | 102 | ... | 10 | 21 | ... | ... |
| | 15—20 | 435 | 562 | 745 | ... | 511 | 404 | 237 | ... | 43 | 34 | 29 | ... |
| | 20—40 | 90 | 106 | 124 | ... | 848 | 823 | 810 | ... | 62 | 71 | 66 | ... |
| | 40—60 | ... | 13 | 15 | ... | 633 | 622 | 632 | ... | 137 | 159 | 116 | ... |
| | 60 and over | ... | 12 | 15 | ... | 667 | 590 | 616 | ... | 533 | 323 | 332 | ... |
| | Females (All Ages). | 333 | 403 | 353 | ... | 556 | 473 | 524 | ... | 111 | 124 | 123 | ... |
| | 0—5 | 977 | 934 | 928 | ... | 23 | 13 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| | 5—10 | 892 | 901 | 934 | ... | 128 | 62 | 62 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 10—15 | 636 | 625 | 511 | ... | 464 | 367 | 446 | ... | ... | 8 | 43 | ... |
| | 15—20 | 15 | 113 | 63 | ... | 985 | 850 | 931 | ... | ... | 7 | 6 | ... |
| | 20—40 | ... | 13 | 11 | ... | 925 | 906 | 955 | ... | 75 | 81 | 34 | ... |
| | 40—60 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 625 | 533 | 464 | ... | 375 | 457 | 526 | ... |
| | 60 and over | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | 131 | 132 | ... | 830 | 569 | 578 | ... |

Note: Hindus in 1931 include Aryas, Brahmins and Deo Samajists.

2. DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 MALES AT CERTAIN AGES IN EACH MAIN RELIGION.

| Religion. | All Ages. | | | 0—5. | | | 5—10. | | | 10—15. | | | 15—40. | | | 40 and over. | | |
|---------------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| All Religions | 450 | 482 | 68 | 974 | 25 | 1 | 890 | 106 | 4 | 797 | 196 | 7 | 236 | 716 | 48 | 52 | 717 | 231/ |
| Christian | 703 | 971 | 26 | 991 | 7 | 2 | 993 | 7 | ... | 986 | 14 | ... | 695 | 288 | 17 | 85 | 798 | 117 |
| Hindu | 434 | 500 | 66 | 972 | 27 | 1 | 875 | 120 | 5 | 772 | 220 | 8 | 204 | 750 | 46 | 44 | 725 | 281 |
| Jain | 601 | 393 | 106 | 988 | 12 | ... | 973 | 26 | 2 | 947 | 60 | 8 | 329 | 608 | 63 | 163 | 515 | 383 |
| Muslim | 495 | 487 | 68 | 977 | 22 | 1 | 933 | 65 | 2 | 869 | 126 | 5 | 306 | 635 | 59 | 61 | 725 | 214 |
| Tribal | 489 | 457 | 54 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 935 | 65 | ... | 843 | 147 | 10 | 176 | 767 | 57 | ... | 896 | 174 |

DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 FEMALES AT CERTAIN AGES IN EACH MAIN RELIGION.

| Religion. | All Ages. | | | 0—5. | | | 5—10. | | | 10—15. | | | 15—40. | | | 40 and over. | | |
|---------------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| All Religions | 317 | 527 | 156 | 951 | 48 | 1 | 761 | 235 | 4 | 538 | 455 | 7 | 25 | 884 | 91 | 4 | 395 | 601 |
| Christian | 581 | 344 | 75 | 992 | 8 | ... | 988 | 10 | 2 | 968 | 27 | 5 | 368 | 587 | 45 | 96 | 526 | 378 |
| Hindu | 306 | 637 | 157 | 946 | 54 | 1 | 733 | 263 | 4 | 505 | 488 | 7 | 19 | 890 | 91 | 2 | 391 | 607 |
| Jain | 306 | 442 | 252 | 987 | 10 | 3 | 928 | 69 | 8 | 723 | 272 | 5 | 26 | 789 | 186 | 7 | 284 | 709 |
| Muslim | 355 | 512 | 133 | 968 | 31 | 1 | 838 | 168 | 4 | 615 | 379 | 6 | 31 | 894 | 75 | 5 | 485 | 560 |
| Tribal | 393 | 556 | 111 | 977 | 28 | ... | 802 | 198 | ... | 536 | 464 | ... | 4 | 938 | 58 | ... | 593 | 467 |

2. DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX AND RELIGION.

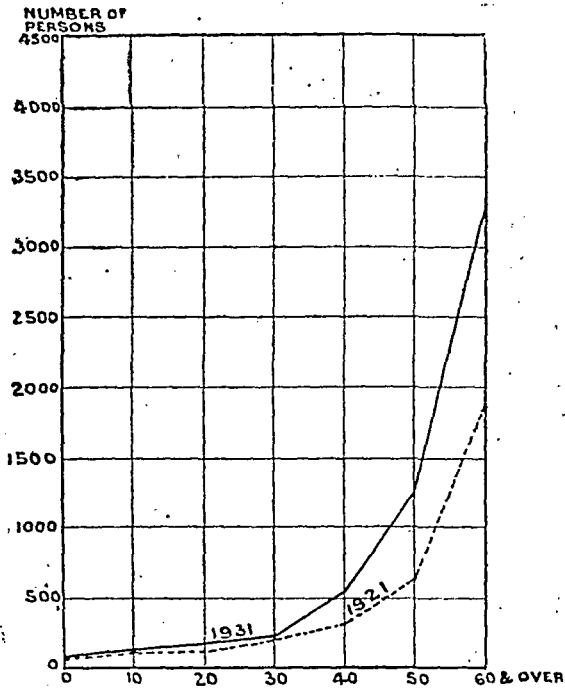
| RELIGION AND AGE. | MALES. | | | FEMALES. | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| All Religions | | | | | | |
| 0—10 | 2,353 | 623 | 24 | 8,693 | 1,295 | 22 |
| 10—15 | 7,972 | 1,957 | 71 | 5,379 | 4,555 | 66 |
| 15—40 | 2,357 | 7,167 | 486 | 254 | 8,834 | 912 |
| 40 and over | 621 | 7,173 | 2,305 | 88 | 8,951 | 6,011 |
| Christian | | | | | | |
| 0—10 | 2,218 | 70 | 12 | 2,200 | 67 | 13 |
| 10—15 | 2,853 | 142 | ... | 2,681 | 270 | 49 |
| 15—40 | 6,953 | 2,680 | 167 | 3,652 | 5,671 | 447 |
| 40 and over | 853 | 7,973 | 1,172 | 257 | 5,263 | 3,780 |
| Hindu | | | | | | |
| 0—10 | 2,276 | 697 | 27 | 5,545 | 1,431 | 21 |
| 10—15 | 7,717 | 2,206 | 77 | 5,055 | 4,675 | 70 |
| 15—40 | 2,038 | 7,499 | 463 | 185 | 6,903 | 912 |
| 40 and over | 448 | 7,253 | 2,304 | 24 | 3,911 | 6,065 |
| Jain | | | | | | |
| 0—10 | 2,608 | 184 | 8 | 2,614 | 358 | 28 |
| 10—15 | 2,474 | 498 | 28 | 7,233 | 2,720 | 47 |
| 15—40 | 3,291 | 6,080 | 629 | 261 | 7,857 | 1,852 |
| 40 and over | 1,524 | 5,161 | 3,325 | 73 | 2,812 | 7,085 |
| Muslim | | | | | | |
| 0—10 | 2,567 | 419 | 14 | 2,118 | 858 | 24 |
| 10—15 | 8,688 | 1,260 | 52 | 6,153 | 3,793 | 55 |
| 15—40 | 3,066 | 6,947 | 587 | 309 | 8,942 | 749 |
| 40 and over | 605 | 7,254 | 2,141 | 51 | 4,348 | 5,601 |
| Tribal | | | | | | |
| 0—10 | 2,722 | 278 | ... | 2,041 | 959 | ... |
| 10—15 | 8,431 | 1,471 | 98 | 5,357 | 4,643 | ... |
| 15—40 | 1,756 | 7,670 | 574 | 84 | 2,384 | 582 |
| 40 and over | ... | 8,264 | 1,736 | ... | 5,328 | 4,672 |

5. DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX AT CERTAIN AGES FOR SELECTED CASTES.—*Concluded.*

| DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|--|
| CASTE. | All Ages. | | | | | | 0—6. | | | 7—13. | | | 14—16. | | | 17—23. | | | 24—43. | | | 44 and over. | | |
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | | | |
| Rajput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Jat | 241 | 592 | 167 | 861 | 136 | 3 | 425 | 564 | 11 | 39 | 939 | 22 | 2 | 976 | 22 | 2 | 832 | 106 | ... | 311 | 689 | | | |
| Mali | 254 | 667 | 179 | 900 | 99 | 1 | 482 | 513 | 5 | 56 | 980 | 14 | 4 | 979 | 17 | 2 | 801 | 197 | 1 | 297 | 702 | | | |
| Rawat | 388 | 491 | 121 | 978 | 22 | ... | 857 | 143 | ... | 228 | 768 | 4 | 10 | 977 | 13 | 2 | 879 | 119 | 2 | 386 | 612 | | | |
| Balai | 280 | 571 | 149 | 980 | 69 | 1 | 555 | 440 | 5 | 58 | 938 | 14 | 8 | 972 | 20 | 9 | 835 | 156 | 5 | 313 | 682 | | | |
| Raigar | 340 | 526 | 194 | 973 | 27 | ... | 669 | 327 | 4 | 73 | 920 | 7 | 4 | 978 | 18 | 4 | 830 | 166 | 2 | 316 | 682 | | | |
| Merat | 380 | 500 | 120 | 972 | 27 | 1 | 889 | 160 | 1 | 160 | 836 | 4 | 10 | 979 | 11 | 3 | 879 | 118 | 1 | 355 | 644 | | | |

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BLIND PER 100,000 PERSONS
OF EACH AGE PERIOD

MALES



FEMALES

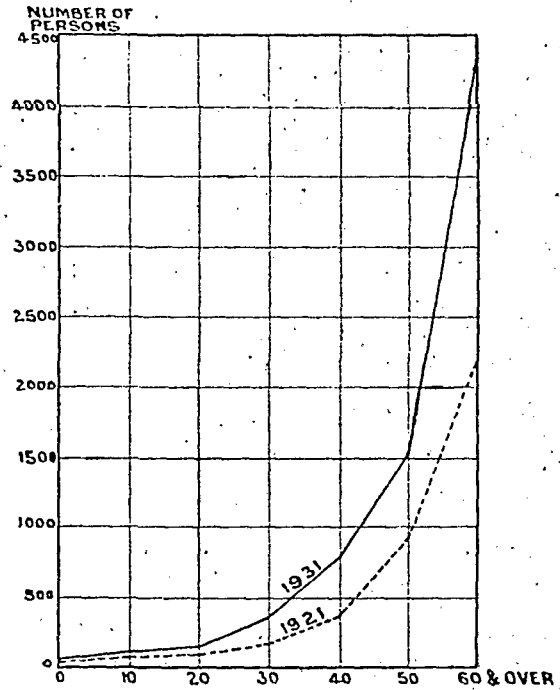
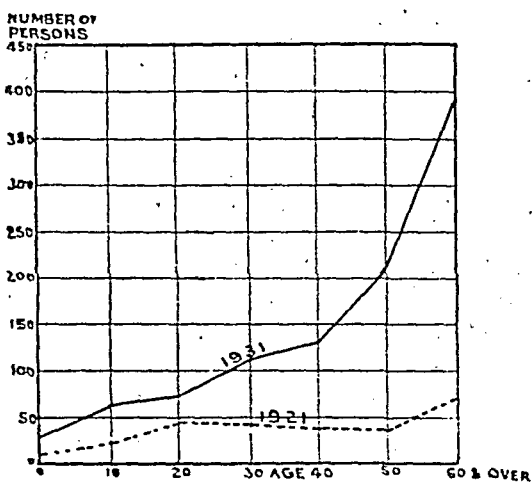
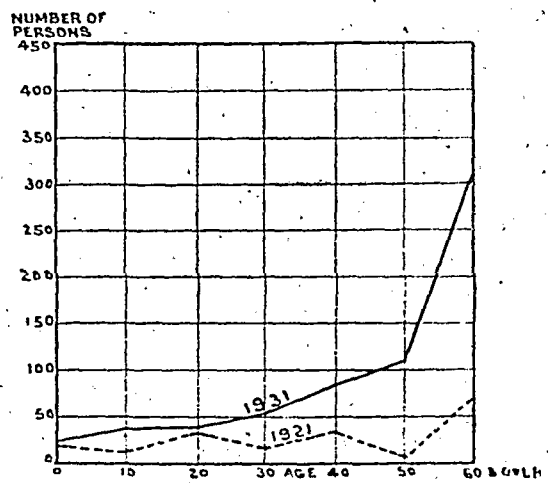


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEAF-MUTES PER 100,000 PERSONS
OF EACH AGE PERIOD

MALES



FEMALES



CHAPTER VII.

Infirmities.

1. The instructions given to the enumerating staff were to record in the last column of the Schedule whether any person was either insane, blind, deaf and dumb or a leper. Persons blind of one eye only, were not to be included nor was Leucoderma to be confused with true Leprosy. The statistics are tabulated in Imperial Table IX and in three Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter.

Reference to Statistics.

2. Where such enquiries are made by amateurs, the results obtained are not likely to be altogether accurate. In higher class families where the Enumerator cannot have direct access to all the persons enumerated, concealment is an easy matter and is probably resorted to in cases of insanity or leprosy which are never readily admitted to be such.

Value of the Results.

3. The Table in the margin shows the number of persons suffering from each infirmity at each of the last three Censuses. It will be seen that there is a marked increase in the numbers of those afflicted with insanity, deaf-mutism and blindness.

Comparison with Previous Censuses

| Infirmity. | Number of afflicted in— | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. |
| Insanity ... | 217 | 93 | 95 |
| Deaf-mutism ... | 410 | 138 | 82 |
| Blindness ... | 2,162 | 1,308 | 1,370 |
| Leprosy ... | 18 | 13 | 11 |

4. The number of persons who are insane per 100,000 of the population has risen from 19 to 35 during the decade. Figures obtained from the Medical Department show that 222 persons suspected of being insane were admitted to the Central Jail, Ajmer, between 1921 and 1929 inclusive for observation. In cases where the fact of insanity was established and detention in an asylum was considered desirable, they were sent to the Lahore Mental Hospital. Bearing in mind the comparatively small numbers involved, the increase is more apparent than real when relative figures are spread over the whole population. The affliction is more prevalent among males than females except in early childhood and at ages of 50 and over. In these days of dawning mass consciousness the inclusion of the more markedly weak-minded in the return may account for the increase in the actual numbers of those afflicted.

Insanity.

5. True deaf-mutism is a congenital defect and errors in diagnosis have undoubtedly occurred in the return. There should be a steady decline in the proportion of those afflicted to those living at each age-period but the graph shows a marked increase at each older age-period. The numbers afflicted have risen from 28 to 73 per 100,000 of the population and, except in early childhood, males suffer more from the affliction than females.

Deaf-mutism.

6. Unless a number of persons blind of one eye have, contrary to instructions, been included, the numbers of the blind per 100,000 of the population have risen from 264 to 386 during the intercensal period. The affliction is now more prevalent among females than males and is markedly so at all ages over 30. It was not so in 1921.

Blindness.

Successful Cataract operations performed.

1901-1910.....402
1911-1920.....785
1921-1930.....796

7. The number of persons returned as suffering from leprosy is only 18. The disease may therefore be said to be so rare as not to admit of its figures being analysed in detail. The return obtained by the Census Agency is inaccurate since the records of the Medical Department show that 37 persons were treated for this infirmity in 1930.

Leprosy.

1 NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION

| INSANE. | | | | | | | | | | DEAF-MUTE. | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Males. | | | | | Females. | | | | | Males. | | | | | Females. | | | | |
| 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 49 | 22 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 27 | 15 | 12 | 4 | 9 | 88 | 82 | 23 | 29 | 39 | 56 | 23 | 9 | 16 | 24 |

2.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE INFIRM BY AGE

| Age. | | INSANE. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Males. | | | | | Females. | | | | |
| | | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Total | ... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 0—5 | ... | 69 | ... | ... | 666 | 625 | 278 | ... | 690 | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | ... | 552 | 167 | 454 | 167 | 625 | 694 | ... | 845 | ... | 869 |
| 10—15 | ... | 828 | 1,166 | 606 | 1,167 | 1,406 | 695 | 909 | 845 | 1,000 | ... |
| 15—20 | ... | 1,310 | 1,166 | 1,364 | 1,833 | ... | 694 | 606 | 1,034 | 1,000 | 869 |
| 20—25 | ... | 1,517 | 1,500 | 1,818 | 500 | 625 | 556 | 303 | 1,379 | 3,000 | 870 |
| 25—30 | ... | 1,241 | 667 | 1,212 | 833 | 1,563 | 833 | 606 | 1,724 | ... | ... |
| 30—35 | ... | 1,103 | 833 | 1,364 | 667 | 937 | 972 | 1,515 | 690 | 1,000 | 1,739 |
| 35—40 | ... | 896 | 500 | 758 | 1,167 | 1,563 | 1,111 | 1,515 | 845 | ... | 435 |
| 40—45 | ... | 759 | 1,333 | 758 | 1,500 | 781 | 1,111 | 2,122 | ... | ... | 2,609 |
| 45—50 | ... | 759 | 1,167 | 454 | 167 | 625 | 972 | 303 | 690 | 2,000 | ... |
| 50—55 | ... | 483 | 500 | 455 | 333 | 781 | 833 | 1,515 | 1,379 | 1,000 | 870 |
| 55—60 | ... | 138 | 167 | ... | 500 | 156 | 556 | 303 | 345 | ... | 435 |
| 60 and over | ... | 345 | 834 | 757 | 500 | 313 | 695 | 303 | 1,034 | 1,000 | 1,304 |

| Age. | | BLIND. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Males. | | | | | Females. | | | | |
| | | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. |
| 1 | | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| Total | ... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 0—5 | ... | 124 | 120 | 242 | 265 | 230 | 101 | 125 | 141 | 141 | 264 |
| 5—10 | ... | 341 | 448 | 307 | 795 | 535 | 192 | 282 | 226 | 353 | 472 |
| 10—15 | ... | 382 | 538 | 193 | 1,026 | 555 | 218 | 266 | 118 | 353 | 509 |
| 15—20 | ... | 403 | 523 | 590 | 397 | 478 | 234 | 235 | 198 | 604 | 415 |
| 20—25 | ... | 465 | 419 | 499 | 728 | 497 | 268 | 219 | 310 | 742 | 302 |
| 25—30 | ... | 393 | 359 | 635 | 629 | 535 | 293 | 250 | 367 | 459 | 434 |
| 30—35 | ... | 331 | 397 | 908 | 762 | 822 | 335 | 548 | 719 | 1,096 | 623 |
| 35—40 | ... | 537 | 598 | 363 | 629 | 421 | 678 | 391 | 395 | 954 | 491 |
| 40—45 | ... | 723 | 957 | 938 | 927 | 975 | 787 | 955 | 1,100 | 777 | 943 |
| 45—50 | ... | 1,043 | 523 | 650 | 497 | 497 | 930 | 516 | 719 | 495 | 415 |
| 50—55 | ... | 1,023 | 1,150 | 1,513 | 1,060 | 1,013 | 913 | 1,518 | 1,495 | 1,166 | 1,075 |
| 55—60 | ... | 1,219 | 419 | 620 | 530 | 669 | 1,374 | 563 | 381 | 495 | 698 |
| 60 and over | ... | 3,016 | 3,049 | 2,542 | 1,755 | 2,773 | 3,677 | 4,132 | 3,836 | 2,368 | 3,359 |

AT EACH OF THE LAST FIVE CENSUSES.

| BLIND | | | | | | | | | | LEPER. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Males. | | | | | Females | | | | | Males. | | | | | Females. | | | | |
| 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 927 | 248 | 248 | 120 | 181 | 452 | 283 | 301 | 125 | 209 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |

PER 10,000 AFFLICTED OF EACH SEX.

| DEAF-MUTE. | | | | | | | | | | Age. | |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|-------------|
| Males. | | | | | Females. | | | | | | |
| 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | | |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 1 | |
| 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | ... | Total |
| 268 | 118 | 167 | 548 | 443 | 470 | 755 | 909 | 270 | 323 | ... | 0—5 |
| 575 | 588 | 833 | 685 | 973 | 671 | 1,509 | 1,364 | 540 | 1,129 | ... | 5—10 |
| 728 | 823 | 2,167 | 685 | 1,416 | 805 | 755 | 909 | 1,351 | 645 | ... | 10—15 |
| 805 | 706 | 1,167 | 1,333 | 619 | 604 | 189 | 909 | 811 | 484 | ... | 15—20 |
| 766 | 1,294 | 833 | 959 | 796 | 604 | 1,509 | ... | 1,622 | 645 | ... | 20—25 |
| 766 | 1,177 | 1,000 | 1,780 | 885 | 671 | 943 | 1,818 | 1,081 | 1,129 | ... | 25—30 |
| 843 | 1,412 | 1,167 | 1,096 | 1,150 | 604 | 566 | 1,364 | 541 | 484 | ... | 30—35 |
| 881 | 823 | 333 | 685 | 796 | 671 | 566 | 909 | ... | 645 | ... | 35—40 |
| 843 | 823 | 1,167 | 822 | 1,062 | 788 | 1,132 | 909 | 1,351 | 1,290 | ... | 40—45 |
| 766 | 588 | 500 | 137 | 443 | 788 | 377 | 454 | 811 | 323 | ... | 45—50 |
| 728 | 706 | 333 | 685 | 443 | 537 | 189 | 455 | 811 | 484 | ... | 50—55 |
| 690 | ... | ... | ... | 443 | 806 | ... | ... | 270 | 484 | ... | 55—60 |
| 1,341 | 942 | 333 | 685 | 531 | 2,081 | 1,510 | ... | 541 | 1,935 | ... | 60 and over |

| LEPER | | | | | | | | | | Age. | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|-------------|
| Males. | | | | | Females. | | | | | | |
| 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | | |
| 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 1 | |
| 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | ... | Total |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,333 | ... | ... | 0—5 |
| 833 | ... | ... | 2,105 | ... | 1,666 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5—10 |
| 1,667 | ... | 1,429 | 526 | 500 | ... | ... | ... | 3,333 | ... | ... | 10—15 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 | ... | ... | 1,428 | ... | 15—20 |
| ... | ... | 1,428 | ... | 500 | 1,666 | ... | ... | 1,667 | ... | ... | 20—25 |
| ... | ... | 1,429 | 526 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25—30 |
| 833 | 5,000 | 1,428 | 526 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 2,500 | ... | 1,428 | ... | 30—35 |
| 1,667 | 1,250 | ... | ... | 1,500 | 1,667 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35—40 |
| 1,667 | ... | 1,429 | 2,105 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 2,500 | 1,667 | 1,428 | ... | 40—45 |
| 833 | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 1,667 | 2,000 | ... | ... | 1,429 | ... | 45—50 |
| ... | ... | 1,428 | 1,053 | 1,000 | 1,667 | 2,000 | ... | ... | 1,429 | ... | 50—55 |
| 1,667 | ... | ... | 527 | 500 | 1,667 | ... | ... | ... | 1,429 | ... | 55—60 |
| 833 | 3,750 | 1,429 | 2,632 | 3,000 | ... | 4,000 | 5,000 | ... | 1,429 | ... | 60 and over |

3. NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 PERSONS OF EACH AGE-PERIOD AND NUMBER OF FEMALES
AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.

| AGE. | NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000. | | | | | | | | NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES. | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------|------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|---|----------------|--------|--------|
| | Insane. | | Deaf-Mute. | | Blind. | | Lepcr. | | Insane. | Deaf- mute. | Blind. | Lepcr. |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| All Ages ... | 49 | 27 | 88 | 56 | 327 | 452 | 4 | 2 | 497 | 571 | 1,233 | 500 |
| 0—5 ... | 2 | 5 | 17 | 16 | 29 | 28 | ... | ... | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... |
| 5—10 ... | 22 | 16 | 41 | 31 | 91 | 72 | ... | 8 | 625 | 667 | 697 | 1,000 |
| 10—15 ... | 35 | 17 | 55 | 41 | 18 | 89 | 3 | ... | 417 | 632 | 703 | ... |
| 15—20 ... | 64 | 19 | 71 | 34 | 133 | 107 | 7 | ... | 263 | 429 | 718 | ... |
| 20—25 ... | 72 | 15 | 65 | 34 | 147 | 119 | ... | 4 | 182 | 450 | 711 | ... |
| 25—30 ... | 73 | 28 | 81 | 47 | 154 | 165 | ... | ... | 333 | 500 | 921 | ... |
| 30—35 ... | 76 | 38 | 105 | 49 | 153 | 219 | 6 | ... | 438 | 409 | 1,250 | ... |
| 35—40 ... | 69 | 48 | 121 | 60 | 274 | 486 | 11 | 6 | 615 | 435 | 1,558 | 500 |
| 40—45 ... | 64 | 54 | 128 | 75 | 407 | 639 | 12 | ... | 727 | 500 | 1,343 | ... |
| 45—50 ... | 77 | 62 | 139 | 97 | 703 | 980 | 7 | 9 | 636 | 550 | 1,099 | 1,000 |
| 50—55 ... | 63 | 68 | 170 | 90 | 885 | 1,229 | ... | 11 | 857 | 421 | 111 | ... |
| 55—60 ... | 31 | 65 | 277 | 196 | 1,819 | 2,681 | 31 | 16 | 2,000 | 667 | 1,390 | 500 |
| 60 and over ... | 56 | 50 | 339 | 308 | 3,247 | 4,356 | 11 | ... | 1,000 | 886 | 1,503 | ... |

CHAPTER VIII.

Occupation.

1. The statistics relating to the occupations of the people are found in Imperial Table X. Further information regarding the occupations of Europeans and Anglo-Indians is set forth in Imperial Table XI, while Imperial Table XII shows the results of a special enquiry on the subject of unemployment among educated persons. At the end of this Chapter will be found five Subsidiary Tables showing the results in analytical detail while Subsidiary Table 6 shows the number of persons employed on Railways, and in the Post and Telegraph Department. This latter Table has been prepared from information supplied by the Departments concerned.

Statistics.

2. Four columns were provided on the Enumeration Schedule for entries relating to occupation. Their nature and the instructions for the entries in each, were as shown below:—

Questionnaire.

Column 9.—Earner or dependant.—“Only those women and children will be shown as earners who help to augment the family income by permanent and regular work for which a return is obtained in cash or in kind. A woman who looks after her house and cooks the food is not an earner but a dependant. But a woman who habitually collects and sells firewood or cowdung is thereby adding to the family income and should be shown as an earner. A boy who sometimes looks after his father's cattle, is a dependant, but one who is a regular cowherd and earns pay as such in cash or in kind, is an earner. Boys or girls at school are dependants”.

Column 10.—Principal Occupation of Earner.—“This column will be blank for dependants. Stress must be laid on the importance of avoiding vague words like ‘labour’ or ‘service’ or ‘shopkeeping’. The Enumerator must enter the exact kind of labour or service, and the nature of the goods sold. In the case of service, it is necessary not merely to distinguish Government service, Indian State service, Railway service, Municipal service, Village service, service in a shop or office and Domestic service, etc., but also to show the exact occupation followed, e. g., in the case of Government service, whether Collector or Army Officer or Civil Court Clerk, or Police Inspector, etc. In the case of clerks, the occupation of their employer must be shown e.g. lawyer's clerk. Persons living on Agriculture must be distinguished as owners cultivating or non-cultivating: as cultivating tenants or as agricultural labourers. Gardeners or growers of special products must be shown in detail. Persons whose income is derived from agricultural land should be distinguished from those who derive it from land in towns or from the rent of houses. Coolies employed on earthwork should have the nature of the undertaking entered such as Railway, Road, etc.”

Column 11.—Subsidiary Occupation of Earners or occupation of dependants.—“Where an earner has two occupations, enter here the one which is subsidiary to his or her principal occupation. Any kind of occupation followed by dependants should be entered”.

Column 12.—Industry in which employed (for organised employees only).—Since the Industrial Table was subsequently not compiled for reasons of economy, the detailed instructions for entries in this column are not repeated.

It will thus be seen that the whole population fell into one or other of the following heads:—

- (1). Earners with one occupation.
- (2). Earners with principal and subsidiary occupations.
- (3). Working dependants.
- (4). Non-working dependants.

3. One difficulty encountered concerned the definition of an ‘earner’ and it was not easy to preserve uniformity in this respect. At previous Censuses it was the custom to classify the population as ‘workers’ and ‘dependants (Non-working)’ and there was no such fine distinction as exists between the terms ‘Earner’ and ‘Working dependant.’ A grown up son who did most of the work on land owned by his father who also worked, was held by most enumerators to be an ‘Earner.’ As he did not receive wages in cash or in kind,

Difficulties
Encountered.

though he undoubtedly helped to augment the family income, he was in reality a working dependant. A further difficulty was, in the case of agriculture, the correct occupation to enter for working dependants. The son, referred to above, could not rightly be returned as a cultivating owner, as his father, and not he, owned the land. The correct entry in column 11 was 'Agricultural labourer', but, as this apparently offended his susceptibilities, the entry of 'Helper in agriculture' was permitted though subsequently tabulated in the same group (No.7) as agricultural labourers. No such difficulties were as a rule encountered in other occupations. For instance, the sons of a shopkeeper who assisted their father were entered as 'earners' as a rule, since it was held that they were all joint proprietors and co-workers and therefore, all earners with a common occupation.

The Scheme of
Classification.

4. All occupations are divided into four classes which are further subdivided in twelve sub-classes, 55 orders and 195 groups:—

| Class. | Description. | Sub-Class. | Description. |
|--------|--|------------|---|
| A | Production of Raw Materials. | I | Exploitation of Animals and vegetation. |
| | | II | Exploitation of Minerals. |
| B | Preparation and supply of Material substances. | III | Industry. |
| | | IV | Transport. |
| | | V | Trade. |
| C | Public Administration and Liberal Arts. | VI | Public Force. |
| | | VII | Public Administration. |
| | | VIII | Professions and Liberal Arts. |
| D | Miscellaneous. | IX | Persons living on their income. |
| | | X | Domestic Service. |
| | | XI | Insufficiently described occupations. |
| | | XII | Unproductive. |

There has been little change in this classification since the last Census. Wizardry has received recognition among the professions and liberal arts and is no longer classified as 'Unproductive.' The management of places of Public entertainment, etc., has been similarly honoured instead of being regarded as a mere industry.

Among the Orders, No. 5 (Salt, etc.) has become a group in Order No. 4 (Non-metallic minerals). There are thus only 55 Orders as against 56 in 1921.

The number of occupational groups now stands at 195 and was 191 in 1921. The increase has been caused by showing certain of the 1921 groups in greater detail, a description of which is not necessary.

Errors in the
Return.

5. It is usual to gauge the accuracy of the entries relating to occupation by the numbers returned in Sub-class XI which includes such occupational groups as manufacturers, cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks etc., in unspecified concerns, also mechanics and labourers otherwise unspecified. Such are the product of the commonly found vague entries as 'Dukandari', 'Naukari' and 'Mazduri', etc., which have to be guarded against with much vigour during the period that the staff is under training. There are, however, many labourers who, throughout the year, sometimes work at one thing and sometimes at another. A particular case that came to notice was that of a Mali's son who one day would be working in the garden of his father's employer, and the next would be seen perched on the top of a Municipal watering cart, and on the third would be selling grass in the bazar,—a veritable Jack of all trades which it would be difficult to describe in detail owing to their multifarious nature. For this reason it was found necessary to sanction an entry of 'Am Mazduri' or 'General labour' as an occupation which, of course, increased, with adequate justification, the numbers shown in this Sub-class.

With this explanation, the return can be considered as reasonably accurate. 'Earners' may have found their way into 'Working Dependants' and *vice versa* but as, in discussing the figures, the numbers of both combined are treated as actual workers, the interchange is not of very great importance,

except, possibly, in the case of subsidiary occupations which are shown only for those returned as 'Earners'. On the whole, however, the Tables provide sufficient data for a discussion on this interesting subject.

6. An important feature of the enquiry at this Census was that those who were non-workers and therefore, entirely dependent on others, were not required to return the occupation of those on whom they were dependent. For instance, an infant was shown in column 9 as a dependant with no entries at all in columns 10, 11 and 12. There is thus no material for assessing the total population that is supported by a particular occupation. Figures obtained at previous Censuses revealed however, the almost obvious fact that there were, in proportion far fewer non-workers among the agricultural population than among those who followed any other class of occupation.

Proportion of
Workers and Non-
workers.

The marginal statement shows the proportion of workers and non-workers

| Category. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Earners and Working Dependants (Actual workers 1921 and 1911). | 524 | 594 | 586 |
| Non-working Dependants (Dependants in 1921 and 1911). | 476 | 406 | 414 |

at this and previous Censuses per mille of the population. At first sight there would appear to be an increase in unemployment, but the difference is really one of definition.

In 1921 an 'actual worker' was one who helped to augment the family income. This tended to throw into this category a number of women and children who did house work, cooked food and took it to the fields and did other odd jobs. At this Census such persons not having any definite personal occupation, such as could be classified according to the scheme, would be shown as non-working dependants and thus increase the proportion shown in that category. For these reasons the staff found some difficulty in discriminating between working and non-working dependants and decisions arrived at were largely matters of personal opinion.

We may now proceed to consider the proportion of these two categories

| CATEGORY. | AJMER-MERWARA LESS AJMER CITY. | | AJMER CITY. | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | 1931. | 1921. | 1931. | 1921. |
| Earners and Working Dependants. | 564 | 620 | 376 | 509 |
| Non-working Dependants. | 436 | 380 | 624 | 491 |
| Total. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

in Ajmer City and the rest of the Province. The statement in the margin shows the figures for 1931 and 1921. The large number of non-working dependants in Ajmer City has

increased by 133 per mille of the population and of the 624, females are represented by 406. Considering that there are only 448 females per thousand of the total City population, this means that only 9 per cent. of the female population or 16 per cent. of those aged between 10 and 60 follow one or other of the classified occupations as paid or unpaid workers.

Apart from the reasons for variation already set forth, it should be remembered that in 1921 many of the male pilgrims attending the Urs Fair were, as a rule, unaccompanied by their families and though many were religious mendicants, such would be returned as workers and would thereby unduly swell the numbers in that category. In 1911 when the definitions were the same as in 1921, there were per mille of the population, 458 workers as against 509 in 1921. Moreover the ratio of females per 1,000 males in the City was 679 in 1921 and 811 at this Census, which factor, apart from differences of definition at the two Censuses, would tend to increase the proportion of workers who are chiefly males.

Turning now to the figures for the Province excluding the City, we find that the ratio of 436 non-working dependants per mille of the population, is made up of 177 males and 259 females, or in other words, that 46 per cent.

of the female population are helping to augment the family income with some form of activity or another. If we exclude those aged under 10 and over 60, this means that 68 per cent. of all females of more or less able bodied ages are doing some kind of work. Considering that the figures include the Urban populations of Beawar, Nasirabad, Kekri and Deoli, the number of female drones in the purely Rural areas must be very small indeed.

The Proportion
of Earners and
Working Depen-
dants in each
class.

7. It has already been seen that 524 per 1,000 persons of the total popula-

| Class. | Earners. | Working Dependants. |
|--------|----------|---------------------|
| A. | 185 | 143 |
| B. | 121 | 7 |
| C. | 25 | 1 |
| D. | 39 | 3 |

tion are earners and working dependants. The distribution of these 524 persons among the various classes of occupation is as shown in the margin. Excluding agriculture, there

are thus only 11 working dependants to 185 earners in all other occupations.

The Proportion of
Workers in each
Sub-Class.

8. The next points of interest are the occupations in which earners and working dependants are engaged. The statement below shows that 62 per cent. are Agriculturists, followed by 12·8 per cent. who are engaged in industry and 6·6 per cent. engaged in trade.

Occupations of 1,000 Earners and Working Dependants.
(Actual Workers in 1921 and 1911).

| Sub-class. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| I. Agriculture, etc. | 624 | 572 | 606 |
| II. Minerals. | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| III. Industry. | 128 | 147 | 162 |
| IV. Transport. | 50 | 57 | 49 |
| V. Trade. | 66 | 68 | 63 |
| VI. Public Force. | 13 | 19 | 19 |
| VII. Public Administration. | 8 | 11 | 6 |
| VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts. | 29 | 43 | 34 |
| IX. Persons living on their income. | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| X. Domestic Service. | 21 | 27 | 29 |
| XI. Insufficiently described. | 40 | 25 | 11 |
| XII. Unproductive | 16 | 25 | 17 |

Before attempting to discuss the proportionate variations in Sub-classes in the past ten years, it should be emphasised that of the 1921 population, 200,964 were shown as dependants while the corresponding numbers at this Census are 266,768. The increase of 65,804 in this category approximately equals the increase in the population which is 65,021. The total number of earners and working dependants is 293,524 and was 294,307 (actual workers) ten years ago. These results have been brought about by differences real or imaginary between the definitions of 'Earner', 'Working Dependant' and 'Non-working Dependant' on the one hand and those of 'Actual Worker' and 'Dependant' in 1921, on the other. Compared therefore with the 1921 standard, there has clearly been a transference at this Census to the ranks of non-working dependants from those who would have been considered as actual workers in 1921. In the case of agriculture, however, the number of earners and working dependants is 183,259 as against 168,366 actual workers in 1921. It has already been seen that the proportion of working dependants in agricultural occupations is high, and since the dividing line between the 'working dependant' of 1931 and the 'dependant' of 1921 is a thin one, this is sufficient to account for the increased proportion of 624 per mille engaged in this occupation.

Subsidiary Table 4 shows comparative figures for those belonging to

| Sub-class | 1931. Earners and Work- ing Dependants. | 1921. Actual Workers. |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| III. Industry. | 37,372 | 43,382 |
| IV. Transport. | 14,784 | 16,904 |
| V. Trade. | 19,368 | 19,878 |
| VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts. | 8,428 | 12,678 |

certain other occupational Sub-classes as shown in the margin. Sufficient has been quoted to demonstrate that no satisfactory basis exists for a useful comparison between the numbers engaged in various occupations returned at this and the last Census.

9. We may now proceed to consider the occupations of those who dwell in the City and compare them with those in the rest of the Province. The statement below shows the numbers per 1,000 Earners and Working dependants in each of the Sub-classes:—

Occupations in
the City and the
rest of the Pro-
vince.

Occupations of 1,000 Earners and Working Dependants.

| Sub-class. | Ajmer-Merwara excluding Ajmer City. | Ajmer City. |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------|
| I. Agriculture, etc. | 728 | 53 |
| II. Minerals. | 3 | ... |
| III. Industry. | 109 | 230 |
| IV. Transport. | 11 | 265 |
| V. Trade. | 56 | 122 |
| VI. Public Force. | 12 | 20 |
| VII. Public Administration. | 6 | 24 |
| VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts. | 24 | 54 |
| IX. Persons living on their income. | 1 | 10 |
| X. Domestic Service. | 10 | 79 |
| XI. Insufficiently described. | 30 | 97 |
| XII. Unproductive. | 10 | 46 |

In considering these figures it is interesting to note that, in the Rajputana Agency, excluding 10 Towns classed as Cities, 746 workers per mille are engaged in agriculture and allied pursuits. In Baroda, excluding Baroda City, the proportion is 725. The unusually high ratio of 265 per mille returned under Transport in the City, is due to its being a large Railway centre with workshops of all descriptions. Subsidiary Table 6 has been prepared from information supplied by the Departments concerned and the marginal statement

| Category. | Furnished by the Department. | Census figures. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Railway Department ... | 14,651 | 11,780 |
| Post and Telegraph Department ... | 494 | 342 |

compares the figures with those obtained at the Census. It is not easy to reconcile the discrepancies except perhaps to surmise that

some who are genuinely Railway employees have found their way into Sub-class XI—Insufficiently described Occupations.

10. The term Sub-class when applied to an occupation, though generally descriptive, is worthy of examination in greater detail. To take the more important ones in turn we find that in Sub-class I—Exploitation of Animals

Details of the
Occupational Sub-
classes.

| | | |
|--|-----|---------|
| Order 1 (a).—Cultivation ... | ... | 173,242 |
| Order 1 (b).—Market gardeners, etc. ... | ... | 402 |
| Order 1 (c).—Forestry ... | ... | 347 |
| Order 1 (d).—Stock-raising, herdsmen, etc. ... | ... | 9,267 |

and Vegetation—the marginal figures give more detailed information. Those engaged in cultivation include 3,046 non-cultivating proprietors, 35,463 cultivating owners, 30,550 tenant cultivators and 103,404 agricultural labourers and helpers in cultivation. Among the latter are 75,984 working dependants, males and females, who are assisting the heads of families, be they owners, tenants or merely labourers.

Under the head of Sub-class III—Industry—the figures in the margin

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Order 5.—Textiles ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,108 |
| Order 6.—Hides, etc.... | ... | ... | ... | 2,889 |
| Order 7.—Wood ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,884 |
| Order 8.—Metals ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,642 |
| Order 9.—Ceramics ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,715 |
| Order 11.—Food, etc ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,737 |
| Order 12.—Dress and the toilet, etc.... | ... | ... | ... | 7,706 |
| Order 14.—Building ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,811 |

account for the majority of the 37,372 workers. 'Dress and toilet' include 1,453, Boot and shoe makers, etc., 1,871 Tailors and milliners, and 1,823 Barbers.

Among the 14,784 persons returned under Sub-class IV—Transport—it is disappointing to find only 28 as connected with mechanically driven road vehicles. Considering the vast increase during the decade in the number of vehicles so propelled, the presumption is that the bulk of the drivers and cleaners have been tabulated among the 240 so returned under 'Domestic Service'.

Sub-Class V.—Trade accounts for 19,368 workers for whom the statement

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Order 23.—Banks, money-lenders, etc. | ... | ... | 1,849 |
| Order 25.—Trade in textiles | ... | ... | 1,848 |
| Order 32.—Trade in food stuffs | ... | ... | 8,222 |
| Order 37.—Trade in fuel | ... | ... | 2,386 |

in the margin shows greater detail. Sub-class VI—Public Force—is represented by 2,248 soldiers, 1,633 Policemen while

3 females appear as belonging to the Navy—an unexpected honour, for which one may be sure the Senior Service will be duly grateful. Among the 8,428 workers returned under Sub-class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts—Religious occupations claim 3,619, Law 229, Medicine 739, Instruction 1,292, while 'Letters, Arts and Sciences show 2,549 followers. In Sub-class XII—Unproductive,—we find 4,665 workers, of whom 479 are inmates of Jails, Asylums, etc., while 4,162 are beggars, vagrants and prostitutes. There are only 36 females who claim to follow the oldest profession in the world and, while casting no aspersions on the morality of the Province, one is tempted to think that many of the 466 females returned as actors and dancers have a subsidiary occupation.

Occupation of Females.

11. The female population of the Province is 264,211 of whom 31,433 have been returned as earners, 69,951 as working dependants and 162,827 as non-working dependants. In other words, out of every thousand females 384 are workers and 616 are non-working dependants. There are, however, 91,137 females aged under 10 and over 55, and if we exclude these as being incapable of work, we find that 586 females per mille of those aged from 10 to 55 are either earners or working dependants.

Subsidiary Table 3 shows the number of female workers in the various occupational Sub-classes and selected orders and groups. Female workers are in evidence in the occupations shown in the statement below:—

| Occupation. | Number of female workers per 1,000 males. | Actual numbers engaged. |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| Pasture and Agriculture ... | 791 | 80,938 |
| Textile industries ... | 553 | 2,532 |
| Pottery ... | 672 | 996 |
| Food industries ... | 651 | 685 |
| Washing and cleaning of clothes ... | 628 | 427 |
| Scavenging ... | 716 | 1,486 |
| Labourers on Road and Bridges ... | 906 | 300 |
| Dealers in dairy produce and poultry. | 509 | 255 |
| Dealers in fodder for animals ... | 577 | 79 |
| Dealers in firewood, cowdung, etc. ... | 1,488 | 1,427 |
| Domestic Service. ... | 386 | 1,612 |

Subsidiary Occupations.

*12. The question of Subsidiary occupations, especially of agriculturists, is one that has always evoked interest. Difficulties in the way of obtaining accurate information are very great and the recorded results are undoubtedly

defective. At this Census only 21,911 males and 2,442 females have returned Subsidiary occupations. Among all earners there are thus only 13 per cent. with Subsidiary occupations. Of these Subsidiary earners, 51 per cent. have the extra-occupation of agriculture. One would have hoped to find weaving and allied industries returned as Subsidiary occupations but such have only been recorded for 401 males and 107 females.

The following statement shows the actual numbers who returned Subsidiary occupations in the various Sub-classes. There is therefore insufficient material for further discussion on this subject.

| Sub-class. | Actual numbers returned with the occupation as Subsidiary. | |
|--|--|----------|
| | Males. | Females. |
| I. Agriculture, etc. ... | 11,988 | 1,395 |
| II. Minerals ... | 99 | 1 |
| III. Industry ... | 3,214 | 368 |
| IV. Transport ... | 764 | 4 |
| V. Trade ... | 2,305 | 354 |
| VI. Public Force ... | 66 | 1 |
| VII. Public Administration ... | 397 | 3 |
| VIII. Professions, etc. ... | 960 | 48 |
| IX. Persons living on their income ... | 555 | 14 |
| X. Domestic Service ... | 131 | 35 |
| XI. Insufficiently described ... | 883 | 105 |
| XII. Unproductive ... | 549 | 114 |

13. Imperial Table XI and Subsidiary Table 5 deal with occupations of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Among the 1,676 Europeans, 500 are Non-working dependants and of the remainder, 871 are returned under Public Force, the majority being British Troops at Nasirabad. 151 are in Sub-class IV—Transport—being, for the most part, Railway employees. 72 females are shown as Earners and Working Dependants, 70 of them being in the Sub-class—Professions and Liberal Arts.

Occupations of
Europeans and
Anglo-Indians.

The 1,232 Anglo-Indians have the large proportion of 865 Non-working dependants, and of the remaining workers, 326 are males and 41 are females. Railway, Post and Telegraph Departments provide livelihood for 283 males, while 11 are living on their incomes. Of the 41 females 33 are in Professions and Liberal Arts.

14. A new feature at this Census was a special enquiry into the prevalence of unemployment among educated persons. A separate schedule was provided and the information collected is tabulated in Imperial Table XII. The definition of 'Educated' was the minimum qualification of having passed the Matriculation examination, or the possession of a School Leaving certificate. When it is seen that only 28 schedules were returned, one is forced to the conclusion that the enquiry was thoroughly incomplete. Of these 28, 10 were under 20 years of age and 1 was over 40. Among the remaining 17, there were 5 Brahmans, 5 Kayasthas, 3 Mahajans, 2 Muslims and 2 'Others'. 16 of them were aged from 20 to 24 and 1 was between 30 and 34. Matriculates or School Leaving certificate holders accounted for 15 of them while 1 was a M. Sc. and 1 a B.A.

Unemployment
among Educated
Persons.

There are various theories as to why the return was so incomplete. One is that the Census staff knowing the difficulties of obtaining employment, did not wish to have broadcasted, a return of large numbers, out of fear that Government might take special measures to secure employment for these youths and thereby lessen their own chances of retaining their jobs till honourable old age! Another is that the youths themselves, knowing that no such motive was prompting the enquiry, did not take the trouble to supply the information asked for. Both reasons, probably supplemented by a faulty organisation for the distribution of forms, were very likely responsible for the unsatisfactory return. A slightly redeeming feature was that, 10 are shown as 'not totally unemployed but failed to obtain employment with which they would be satisfied'. "Quot homines, tot sententiae".

1 (b).—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATION.—EARNERS, AS SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.

| Class, Sub-class and Order. | No. per 10,000 of total population. | Percentage recorded. | | Class, Sub-class and Order. | No. per 10,000 of total population. | Percentage recorded. | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | In Cities. | In Rural Areas, including Towns, which are not classified as Cities. | | | In Cities. | In Rural Areas, including Towns, which are not classified as Cities. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| ALL OCCUPATIONS. | | | | | | | |
| EARNERS—AS SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION ... | 435 | 6 | 94 | 27. Trade in wood (not fire-wood) ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| | | | | 28. Trade in metals ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | 29. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | 30. Trade in chemical products ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| | | | | 31. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ... | 1 | 13 | 87 |
| | | | | 32. Other trade in food stuffs ... | 19 | 6 | 94 |
| A.—Production of Raw Materials ... | 241 | 3 | 97 | 33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles. | 1 | ... | 100 |
| | | | | 34. Trade in furniture ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation ... | 239 | 3 | 97 | 35. Trade in building materials ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| | | | | 36. Trade in means of transport ... | 3 | ... | 100 |
| 1. Pasture and Agriculture .. | 239 | 3 | 97 | 37. Trade in fuel ... | 11 | 3 | 97 |
| (a) Cultivation ... | 221 | 8 | 97 | 38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| (b) Cultivation of special crops, fruits etc. (Planters, managers, clerks and labourers). ... | ... | 7 | 93 | 39. Trade of other sorts ... | 1 | 21 | 79 |
| (c) Forestry ... | 1 | 13 | 87 | | | | |
| (d) Stock raising ... | 17 | 1 | 99 | C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts. ... | 26 | 5 | 95 |
| (e) Raising of small animals and insects ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| 2. Fishing and hunting ... | ... | ... | 100 | VI.—Public Force ... | 1 | 5 | 95 |
| II.—Exploitation of minerals ... | 2 | ... | 100 | 40. Army ... | ... | 6 | 94 |
| 3. Metallic minerals ... | ... | ... | ... | 41. Navy ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Non-metallic minerals ... | 2 | ... | 100 | 43. Police ... | 1 | 4 | 96 |
| | | | | VII.—Public Administration ... | 7 | 3 | 97 |
| B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances ... | 125 | 6 | 94 | 44. Public Administration ... | 7 | 9 | 97 |
| | | | | VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts. ... | 18 | 6 | 94 |
| III.—Industry ... | 64 | 6 | 94 | 45. Religion ... | 11 | 5 | 95 |
| 5. Textiles ... | 9 | 9 | 91 | 46. Law ... | ... | 62 | 38 |
| 6. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom. ... | 13 | ... | 100 | 47. Medicine ... | 1 | 32 | 68 |
| 7. Wood ... | 11 | 4 | 96 | 48. Instruction ... | 1 | 26 | 74 |
| 8. Metals, ... | 2 | 7 | 93 | 49. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44). ... | 5 | 3 | 97 |
| 9. Ceramics. ... | 6 | ... | 100 | | | | |
| 10. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous ... | 3 | ... | 100 | D.—Miscellaneous ... | 43 | 26 | 74 |
| 11. Food Industries ... | 2 | 6 | 94 | | | | |
| 12. Industries of dress and the toilet. ... | 13 | 8 | 93 | IX.—Persons living on their income ... | 10 | 8 | 92 |
| 13. Furniture Industries ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| 14. Building Industries ... | 4 | 10 | 90 | 50. Persons living principally on their income ... | 10 | 8 | 92 |
| 15. Construction of means of transport. ... | ... | ... | 100 | | | | |
| 16. Production and transmission of physical force ... | ... | 50 | 50 | X.—Domestic service ... | 3 | 25 | 75 |
| 17. Miscellaneous and undefined Industries ... | 2 | 29 | 71 | 51. Domestic service ... | 3 | 25 | 75 |
| IV.—Transport ... | 14 | 12 | 88 | | | | |
| 19. Transport by water ... | ... | ... | ... | XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ... | 18 | 52 | 48 |
| 20. Transport by road ... | 12 | 3 | 97 | | | | |
| 21. Transport by rail ... | 2 | 60 | 40 | 52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ... | 18 | 52 | 48 |
| 22. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services ... | ... | 10 | 90 | | | | |
| V.—Trade ... | 47 | 5 | 95 | XII.—Unproductive ... | 12 | 2 | 98 |
| 23. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ... | 10 | 5 | 95 | | | | |
| 24. Brokerage, commission and export ... | ... | 6 | 94 | 53. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Trade in textiles ... | 1 | 23 | 77 | 54. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ... | 12 | 2 | 98 |
| 26. Trade in skins, leather and furs ... | ... | ... | 100 | 55. Other unclassified non-productive Industries ... | ... | ... | ... |

3.—OCCUPATION OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS.

| GROUP NO. | OCCUPATION. | NUMBER OF EARNERS AND WORKING DEPENDANTS. | | NUMBER OF FE-MALES PER 1,000 MALES. | GROUP NO. | OCCUPATION. | NUMBER OF EARNERS AND WORKING DEPENDANTS. | | NUMBER OF FE-MALES PER 1,000 MALES. |
|-----------|---|---|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---|---|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Males. | Females. | | | | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | Sub-class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation ... | 102,333 | 80,945 | 791 | | Order 17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries ... | 4,070 | 1,679 | 413 |
| | Order 1 Pasture and Agriculture ... | 102,321 | 80,938 | 791 | 100 | Scavenging ... | 2,074 | 1,486 | 716 |
| | I. (a) Cultivation ... | 94,138 | 79,104 | 840 | | Sub-class IV.—Transport ... | 14,375 | 409 | 28 |
| 7 | Agricultural labourers and helpers in agriculture ... | 26,759 | 76,645 | 2,864 | 106 | Order 20. Transport by road... | 2,327 | 332 | 143 |
| 19 | Collectors of forest produce ... | 20 | 33 | 1,650 | | Labourers employed on roads and bridges ... | 331 | 300 | 906 |
| 23 | Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals ... | 6,554 | 1,716 | 263 | | Sub-class V.—Trade ... | 16,164 | 3,204 | 198 |
| | Sub-class II.—Exploitation of minerals ... | 621 | 74 | 119 | | Order 32. Other trade in foodstuffs | 6,972 | 1,250 | 179 |
| | Sub-class III.—Industry ... | 28,268 | 9,104 | 322 | 131 | Dealers in dairy product, eggs and poultry ... | 501 | 255 | 509 |
| | Order 5. Textiles ... | 4,576 | 2,532 | 553 | 133 | Dealers in fodder for animals ... | 187 | 79 | 577 |
| 42 | Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ... | 615 | 247 | 480 | 134 | Dealers in other food stuffs ... | 4,939 | 838 | 170 |
| 43 | Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ... | 3,162 | 1,714 | 542 | | Order 37. Trade in fuel ... | 959 | 1,427 | 1,488 |
| 46 | Wool carding, spinning and weaving ... | 142 | 262 | 1,845 | 145 | Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ... | 959 | 1,427 | 1,488 |
| 49 | Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles ... | 133 | 151 | 1,338 | | Sub-class VI.—Public Force. | 3,870 | 14 | 4 |
| | Order 7. Wood ... | 2,654 | 230 | 87 | | Sub-class VII.—Public Administration ... | 2,418 | 84 | 10 |
| 56 | Basket makers and other industries of woody materials; including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials ... | 350 | 216 | 617 | 164 | Sub-class VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts ... | 6,794 | 1,634 | 241 |
| | Order 9. Ceramics ... | 1,710 | 1,005 | 588 | | Order 45. Religion ... | 3,130 | 489 | 156 |
| 63 | Potters and makers of earthenware ... | 1,482 | 996 | 672 | 172 | Monks, nuns, religious mendicants ... | 1,750 | 346 | 198 |
| | Order 10. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous ... | 788 | 255 | 346 | | Order 47. Medicine ... | 416 | 323 | 776 |
| 68 | Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ... | 667 | 243 | 364 | 174 | Midwives, Vaccinators, Compounders, Nurses, Masseurs, etc. ... | 163 | 305 | 1,871 |
| | Order 11. Food Industries ... | 1,052 | 685 | 651 | | Order 48. Instruction ... | 1,050 | 242 | 230 |
| 71 | Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ... | 102 | 267 | 2,618 | 182 | Professors and teachers of all kinds ... | 849 | 226 | 266 |
| 78 | Manufacturers of Tobacco ... | 227 | 352 | 1,551 | | Order 49. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44) ... | 1,971 | 578 | 293 |
| | Order 12. Industries of dress and the toilet ... | 6,178 | 1,528 | 247 | | Order 49. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44) ... | 1,971 | 578 | 293 |
| 83 | Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners ... | 1,384 | 487 | 352 | 187 | Musicians (Composers and performers other than Military), actors, dancers, etc. ... | 1,518 | 466 | 307 |
| 85 | Washing and cleaning ... | 680 | 427 | 628 | | Sub-class IX.—Persons living on their income ... | 545 | 197 | 361 |
| | Order 14. Building Industries. | 3,043 | 768 | 252 | | Sub-class X.—Domestic service ... | 4,418 | 1,613 | 365 |
| 90 | Lime burners, cement workers; Excavators and well sinkers; Stone cutters and dressers; Brick layers and masons; Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc. ... | 3,043 | 768 | 252 | | Order 51. Domestic service ... | 4,418 | 1,613 | 365 |
| | | | | | | Other domestic service ... | 4,179 | 1,612 | 386 |
| | | | | | | Sub-class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ... | 8,448 | 3,327 | 394 |
| | | | | | | Order 52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ... | 8,448 | 3,327 | 394 |
| | | | | | 191 | Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ... | 3,430 | 3,229 | 941 |
| | | | | | | Sub-class XII. Unproductive. | 3,886 | 779 | 200 |

4.—SELECTED OCCUPATIONS GIVING COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1921 AND 1931.

| ORDER NO. | OCCUPATION. | 1931. | | 1921. | ORDER NO. | OCCUPATION. | 1931. | | 1921. |
|-----------|---|--|---|--|-----------|--|--|---|--|
| | | Earners— (Principal Occupa- tion), plus Working Dependents. | Earners— Subsidiary occupa- tion. | Workers— excluding Depen- dents. | | | Earners— (Principal Occupa- tion), plus Working Dependents. | Earners— Subsidiary occupa- tion. | Workers— excluding Depen- dents. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | A.—Production of Raw Materials ... | 183,973 | 13,483 | 169,307 | 27 | Trade in wood (not fire-wood). | 79 | 5 | 151 |
| | | | | | 28 | Trade in metals ... | 19 | ... | ... |
| | | | | | 29 | Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles. | 28 | ... | ... |
| | | | | | 30 | Trade in chemical products ... | 76 | 8 | 35 |
| | | | | | 31 | Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. | 764 | 31 | 283 |
| | | | | | 32 | Other trade in food stuffs ... | 8,222 | 1,055 | 8,270 |
| | | | | | 33 | Trade in clothing and toilet articles ... | 532 | 20 | 348 |
| | | | | | 34 | Trade in furniture ... | 122 | 6 | 71 |
| | | | | | 35 | Trade in building materials ... | 8 | 10 | 6 |
| | | | | | 36 | Trade in means of transport ... | 604 | 164 | 560 |
| | | | | | 37 | Trade in fuel ... | 2,886 | 598 | 2,028 |
| | | | | | 38 | Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters, and the arts and sciences ... | 440 | 11 | 502 |
| | | | | | 39 | Trade of other sorts ... | 1,781 | 66 | 8,882 |
| | I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation ... | 183,278 | 13,383 | 168,369 | | C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts. | 14,814 | 1,475 | 21,535 |
| 1 | Pasture and Agriculture ... | 183,259 | 13,379 | 168,366 | | VI.—Public Force ... | 3,884 | 67 | 5,477 |
| (a) | Cultivation ... | 173,242 | 12,384 | 160,357 | 40 | Army ... | 2,348 | 17 | 4,403 |
| (b) | Cultivation of special crops, fruits, etc. (Planters, managers, clerks and labourers) ... | 403 | 15 | 354 | 41 | Navy ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| (c) | Forestry ... | 347 | 23 | 317 | 42 | Police ... | 1,633 | 50 | 1,075 |
| (d) | Stock raising ... | 9,267 | 957 | 7,333 | | VII.—Public Administration. | 2,502 | 400 | 3,380 |
| (e) | Raising of small animals and insects ... | 1 | ... | ... | 44 | Public Administration ... | 2,502 | 400 | 3,380 |
| 2 | Fishing and hunting ... | 19 | 4 | 3 | | VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts ... | 8,428 | 1,008 | 12,678 |
| | II.—Exploitation of minerals. | 695 | 100 | 938 | 45 | Religion ... | 3,619 | 633 | 6,741 |
| 3 | Metallic minerals ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 46 | Law ... | 229 | 8 | 173 |
| 4 | Non-metallic minerals ... | 692 | 100 | 935 | 47 | Medicine ... | 739 | 38 | 591 |
| | B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances ... | 71,524 | 7,009 | 80,164 | 48 | Instruction ... | 1,292 | 27 | 635 |
| | | | | | 49 | Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44) ... | 2,549 | 802 | 4,338 |
| | III.—Industry ... | 37,372 | 3,582 | 43,382 | | D.—Miscellaneous ... | 23,213 | 2,386 | 23,301 |
| 5 | Textiles ... | 7,108 | 608 | 12,706 | | IX.—Persons living on their income ... | 742 | 569 | 961 |
| 6 | Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ... | 2,839 | 712 | 2,408 | 50 | Persons living principally on their income ... | 742 | 569 | 961 |
| 7 | Wood ... | 2,884 | 650 | 2,295 | | X.—Domestic service ... | 6,031 | 166 | 7,797 |
| 8 | Metals ... | 1,642 | 94 | 2,140 | 51 | Domestic service ... | 6,031 | 166 | 7,797 |
| 9 | Ceramics ... | 2,715 | 314 | 2,935 | | XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ... | 11,775 | 988 | 7,268 |
| 10 | Chemical products properly so-called and analogous ... | 993 | 152 | 1,151 | 52 | General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation | 11,775 | 988 | 7,268 |
| 11 | Food Industries ... | 1,737 | 128 | 1,808 | | XII.—Unproductive ... | 4,665 | 663 | 7,275 |
| 12 | Industries of dress and the toilet. | 7,706 | 663 | 8,474 | 53 | Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses ... | 479 | ... | 369 |
| 13 | Furniture Industries ... | 51 | ... | 26 | 54 | Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes | 4,162 | 663 | 6,906 |
| 14 | Building Industries ... | 3,811 | 240 | 2,986 | 55 | Other unclassified non-productive Industries | 24 | ... | ... |
| 15 | Construction of means of transport ... | 13 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| 16 | Production and transmission of physical force ... | 74 | 4 | ... | | | | | |
| 17 | Miscellaneous and undefined Industries ... | 5,749 | 116 | 6,452 | | | | | |
| | IV.—Transport ... | 14,784 | 768 | 16,904 | | | | | |
| 19 | Transport by water ... | 3 | ... | 6 | | | | | |
| 20 | Transport by road ... | 2,659 | 643 | 3,463 | | | | | |
| 21 | Transport by rail ... | 11,780 | 115 | 13,212 | | | | | |
| 22 | Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services ... | 342 | 10 | 224 | | | | | |
| | V.—Trade ... | 19,368 | 2,659 | 19,878 | | | | | |
| 23 | Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ... | 1,849 | 580 | 2,042 | | | | | |
| 24 | Brokerage, commission and export ... | 494 | 17 | 180 | | | | | |
| 25 | Trade in textiles ... | 1,848 | 74 | 1,893 | | | | | |
| 26 | Trade in skins, leather and furs. | 176 | 19 | 217 | | | | | |

5.—OCCUPATIONS OF EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

| Occupation by Sub-classes. | | | | | | Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation. | Number of Female workers per 1,000 Males. |
|----------------------------|-------|--|-----|-----|-----|--|---|
| Europeans | | | | | | | |
| Sub-class | I. | Exploitation of animals and vegetation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sub-class | II. | Exploitation of minerals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sub-class | III. | Industry | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... |
| Sub-class | IV. | Transport | ... | ... | ... | 128 | ... |
| Sub-class | V. | Trade | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... |
| Sub-class | VI. | Public Force | ... | ... | ... | 741 | ... |
| Sub-class | VII. | Public Administration | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| Sub-class | VIII. | Professions and Liberal Arts | ... | ... | ... | 103 | 1,400 |
| Sub-class | IX. | Persons living on their income | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... |
| Sub-class | X. | Domestic service | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1,000 |
| Sub-class | XI. | Insufficiently described occupations | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 250 |
| Sub-class | XII. | Unproductive | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Anglo-Indians. | | | | | | | |
| Sub-class | I. | Exploitation of animals and vegetation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sub-class | II. | Exploitation of minerals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sub-class | III. | Industry | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1,000 |
| Sub-class | IV. | Transport | ... | ... | ... | 771 | ... |
| Sub-class | V. | Trade | ... | ... | ... | 95 | 182 |
| Sub-class | VI. | Public Force | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Sub-class | VII. | Public Administration | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sub-class | VIII. | Professions and Liberal Arts | ... | ... | ... | 123 | 2,750 |
| Sub-class | IX. | Persons living on their income | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... |
| Sub-class | X. | Domestic service | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 2,000 |
| Sub-class | XI. | Insufficiently described occupations | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 500 |
| Sub-class | XII. | Unproductive | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

[illegible]

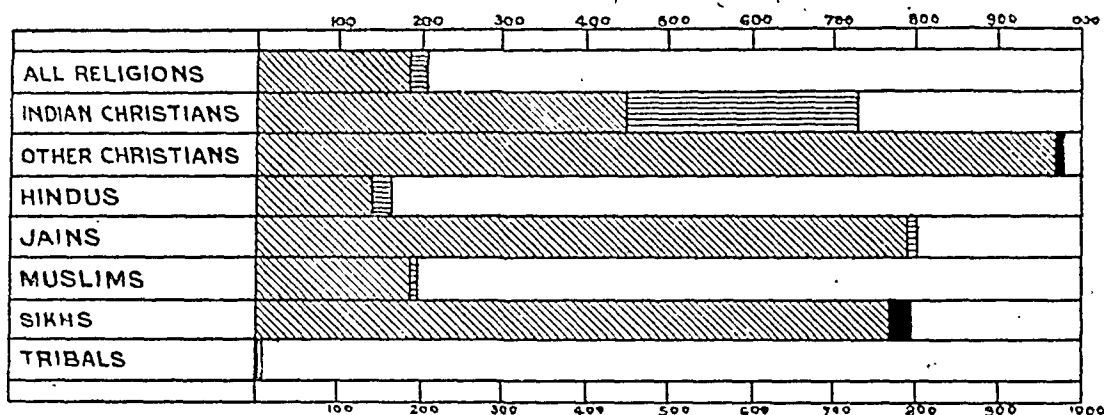
| Supervising Officers, (including Probationary Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Assistants and Deputy Superintendents of Telegraphs and all Officers of higher rank than these). | | | | Post Masters including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters. | | | | Signalling establishment, including warrant officers non-commissioned officers, military telegraphists & other employees. | | | | Miscellaneous agents, School Masters, Station Masters, etc. | | | | Clerks of all kinds. | | | | Postmen. | | | | Skilled labour establishment including foremen, instrument makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, sub-inspectors, linemen and line-riders and other employees. | | | |
|---|----------|------------------------------|----------|---|----------|------------------------------|----------|---|----------|------------------------------|----------|---|----------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|---|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| Post Office. | | Telegraph Department. | | Post Office. | | Telegraph Department. | | Post Office. | | Telegraph Department. | | Post Office. | | Telegraph Department. | | Post Office. | | Telegraph Department. | | Post Office. | | Telegraph Department. | | Post Office. | | Telegraph Department. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. |
| ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 21 | 21 | ... | 27 | ... | ... | 1 | 62 | ... | 11 | ... | 83 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |

6 (b).--NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT ON THE 26TH FEBRUARY, 1931.—*Concluded.*

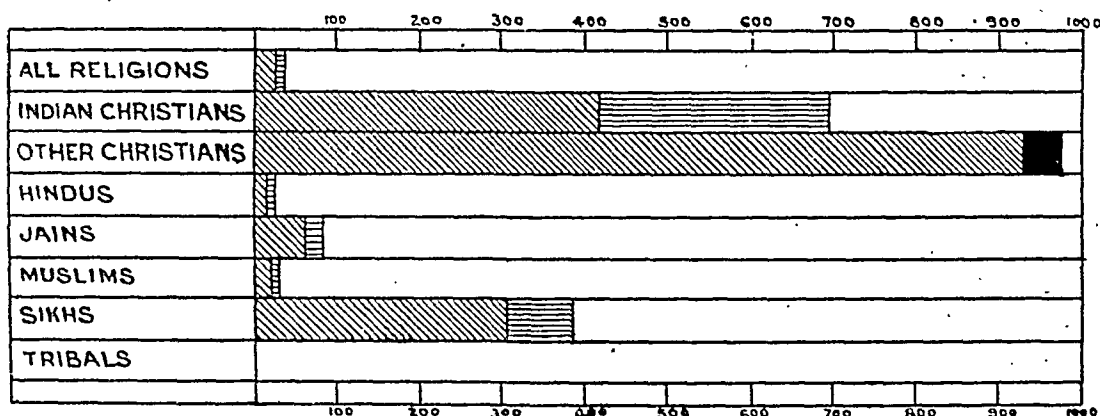
| RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE. | | | | COMBINED OFFICES. | | | | TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE. | | | | COMBINED OFFICES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unskilled labour establishment, including line-coolies, cable guards, battery-men, telegraph messengers, peons and other employees. | | | | Road establishment consisting of overseers, runners, clerks and booking agents, boatmen, sycos, coachmen, bearers and others. | | | | Supervising Officers, including Superintendent and Inspectors of Sorting. | | | | Clerks of all kinds. | | Sorters. | | Mail guards, mail agents, van peons, porters, etc. | | Messengers. | | Other servants. | | Signallers. | | Messengers and other servants. | | | |
| Post Office. | | Telegraph Department. | | Post Office. | | Telegraph Department. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indians. | Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 |
| ... | 33 | ... | 16 | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 18 | ... | 70 | ... | 46 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 9 | ' 20 | 465 | ... | ... |

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF LITERACY DURING THE PAST DECADE

PER THOUSAND MALES
AGED 5 AND OVER



PER THOUSAND FEMALES
AGED 5 AND OVER



← LITERATE → ILLITERATE

← INCREASE → DECREASE

| | MALES | | FEMALES | |
|-------------------|-------|------|---------|------|
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1931 | 1921 |
| ALL RELIGIONS | 203 | 185 | 35 | 26 |
| INDIAN CHRISTIANS | 731 | 449 | 695 | 414 |
| OTHER CHRISTIANS | 968 | 978 | 929 | 975 |
| HINDUS | 164 | 140 | 23 | 15 |
| JAINS | 799 | 789 | 82 | 60 |
| MUSLIMS | 196 | 187 | 28 | 18 |
| SIKHS | 766 | 794 | 385 | 303 |
| TRIBALS | 5 | 3 | -- | -- |

CHAPTER IX.

Literacy.

1. The standard fixed for literacy was the capacity to write and read a letter to and from a friend. On the whole the enumerators have understood and acted upon these instructions. In compiling proportions of literacy per cent. or per thousand, children of 5 years of age and under returned as literates have been ignored, and in dealing with selected castes those under 7 years of age have been assumed to be illiterate. No record was compiled of the Vernacular script in which literacy was returned.

The definition of literacy and the meaning of the Statistics.

Imperial Table XIII describes literacy by age and religion and Imperial Table XIV gives details of literacy by age for selected castes. Provincial Table II deals with literacy by religion in Ajmer City and the 4 Tehsils. At the end of this Chapter will be found six Subsidiary Tables based on the figures recorded in Imperial Tables while Subsidiary Table No. 7 was prepared from information supplied by the Education Department.

1. Literacy by age, sex and religion.
2. Literacy by age, sex and locality.
3. Literacy by religion, sex and locality.
4. Literacy in English by age and sex.
5. Literacy by Selected Castes.
6. Progress of literacy since 1901.
7. Number of institutions and students.

It was suggested that for the assistance of the Franchise Committee figures should be obtained of the number of literates who had completed their Primary education. It was thought, and rightly so, that such figures would be misleading since there are many persons whose standard of literacy is high but who have never attended recognised schools. Similarly, there are many who having struggled in their youth through the first four primary classes, have then discontinued their education, and are now adorning the swollen ranks of the illiterate.

2. Out of a total population of 560,292 persons, 59,435 have been returned as literate. The number of literate persons at the 1921 Census was 49,762. The standard among males of all ages in Ajmer City, the Kekri Sub-division and the 3 Tehsils is as shown below:—

Extent of Literacy.

| Unit. | No of literate males per 1,000 of the male population. | |
|---------------------|--|-------|
| | 1931. | 1921. |
| Ajmer City. | 323 | 298 |
| Ajmer Tehsil. | 130 | 121 |
| Kekri Sub-Division. | 128 | 122 |
| Beawar Tehsil. | 157 | 121 |
| Todgarh Tehsil. | 98 | |
| | 136 | |
| Total of Province. | 174 | 166 |

If the male population under the age of 5 be excluded, the number of literates is 203 per thousand as against 185 in 1921.

3. Literacy among females is also making satisfactory progress. Out of

Female Literacy.

5,104 literates in 1921, 3,148 were in Ajmer City while the present Census shows a total of 7,839 female literates of whom 5,101 were dwellers of the City.

Proportions by
Age-periods.

4. The proportions by sex at different age-periods at each Census since 1901 are shown in Subsidiary Table 6. The figures disclose a steady progress during the last 30 years in each age-period and among both sexes and are now as follows, per 1,000 of the sex and age-period indicated:—

| Sex. | All Ages 10 and over. | 15-20 | 20 and over. |
|----------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|
| Males. | 223 | 232 | 240 |
| Females. | 37 | 48 | 33 |

Primary Educa-
tion.

5. The following statement compares the figures of the Census with those quoted in the Report of the Primary Education Committee dated the 1st. April, 1930:—

| | REPORT. | CENSUS. |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Boys of school going age 6—11. | 35,582 | 36,007 |
| Boys in Primary classes. | 9,911* | 9,186 |
| Percentage of attendance. | 27·9 | 25·5 |
| Girls of school going age 6—11. | 31,147 | 31,562 |
| Girls in Primary classes. | 2,260* | 2,168 |
| Percentage of attendance. | 7·3 | 6·9 |

* Includes figures for Mount Abu and certain Railway schools outside Ajmer-Merwara proper.

Literacy by
Religion.

6. The diagram at the beginning of this Chapter and Subsidiary Table 1 show the figures for literacy among persons of both sexes belonging to the main religions. The salient features are that, excluding Christians and the small number of Parsis and Sikhs, the standard of literacy per 1,000 of each sex is as follows for those aged 5 and over:—

| | MALES. | FEMALES. |
|---|--------|----------|
| Jains. | 799 | 82 |
| Muslims. | 196 | 28 |
| Hindus. | 164 | 23 |
| Hindus may be shown in further detail for all ages as:— | | |
| | MALES. | FEMALES. |
| Brahmans. | 512 | 94 |
| Depressed Castes. | 42 | 1 |
| Other Hindus. | 131 | 18 |

The diagram also shows that since 1921, there has been a small decrease in the number of literates among 'Other' Christians, male and female and among male Sikhs. The *increase* among both sexes of Indian Christians is very noticeable, being 282 and 281 for males and females respectively per mille of each sex.

Literacy by Caste.

7. Figures for literacy among individual castes are only available for Rajputs, Jats, Malis, Rawats, Balais, Raigars and Merats aged 7 years and over and are shown in Subsidiary Table 5.

It will be seen that literacy among Rajputs (317 males and 69 females per 1,000 of each sex) is far greater than among any of the other selected castes. It was proposed to adopt a uniform standard for the classification by caste of the entire male population under the three heads of 'Advanced' (50 per cent. and over), 'Intermediate' (10 per cent. and over) and 'Illiterate' (under 10 per cent.) but for reasons of economy the proposal was dropped. From material available, however, Brahmans, castes professing the Jain religion and Indian Christians are known to have a standard of literacy of over 50 per cent. Since the standard for Jats (60), Malis (89) and Rawats (56) per 1,000 of the male population of those castes, comes within the illiterate category, it can be

assumed that all cultivating classes can be similarly classified. The probability therefore is that the 'Intermediate' standard figure of 131 per mille attained by male Hindus as a whole, other than Brahmans and Depressed castes, is due to an 'Advanced' or high 'Intermediate' standard of literacy among non-Jain Trading castes, Kayasthas and the artisan and other non-cultivating castes usually found in Urban areas; and also Rajputs who form the aristocracy of the Province. As regards Muslim castes, whose male literacy standard is 196 per mille, 555 persons out of every 1,000 reside in Urban areas.

72 per cent. of all Muslims belong to the three castes of Merats (who are not town-dwellers), Pathans and Shoikhs. Merats with a literacy standard of 45 males per 1,000 are well below the 'Intermediate' standard and it must therefore be concluded that Pathans and Sheikhs residing as they do for the most part in towns have a standard of male literacy of over 10 per cent. and can be classed as 'Intermediate'.

8. If the non-Asiatic population is excluded, the standard of literacy in English is 328 males and 30 females per 10,000 of each sex. The standard is high among Indian Christians and the small numbers of Sikhs and Parsis. The following statement deals with the bulk of the population according to their main religious and shows the progress that has been made in the intercensal period:—

Literacy in English.

| Religion. | Number per mille aged 5 and over, literate in English. | | | |
|-----------|--|----------|--------|----------|
| | 1931. | | 1921. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Hindu. | 32 | 1 | 23 | ... |
| Jain. | 57 | 1 | 38 | ... |
| Muslim. | 43 | 1 | 39 | ... |

Considering their high standard of literacy in their own vernaculars, the small percentage of Jains who are literate in English is most marked. As might be expected English literacy preponderates in Ajmer City, the actual figures being 7,951 males and 1,297 females as against 3,401 males and 282 females for the rest of the Province.

9. A general survey of the progress made in the past decade has already been made in paragraph 2. A detailed analysis by age-periods is not possible. The figures do not bear comparison for the reason that, at past Censuses, actual ages recorded were compiled, while at this Census ages have been adjusted according to actuarial experience of probability. Thus the well-known propensity of the population for recording their ages in multiples of 5 and 10 has to a great extent been overcome by the system adopted which is described in detail in Chapter IV—Age.

Comparisons with previous Censuses.

10. Subsidiary Table 7 shows the number of scholastic institutions of various categories and the number of pupils enrolled in them. The past 30 years show that schools, etc. have increased from 158 to 311 in number while pupils are now 18,854 as against 7,657 in 1901.

Statistics of the Education Department.

The Report of the Primary Education Committee, which visited the Province some 18 months before the Census was taken, deals in great detail with some aspects of the comparatively low standard of Primary education that is prevalent in Ajmer-Merwara.

1.—LITERACY BY AGE, SEX AND RELIGION.

| RELIGION. | NUMBLR PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE. | | | | | | | | | | | NUMBER PFR MILIE WHO ARE LITEPATE IN ENGLISH AND ARE AGED 5 AND OVER. | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|----------|---|--------|----------|
| | All ages 5 and over. | | | 5—10. | | 10—15. | | 15—20. | | 20 and over. | | | | |
| | Total. | Males. | Females | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| All Religions. | 125 | 203 | 35 | 83 | 26 | 140 | 41 | 232 | 48 | 240 | 33 | 27 | 44 | 7 |
| Christian ... | 817 | 848 | 773 | 501 | 506 | 723 | 743 | 917 | 887 | 924 | 830 | 604 | 586 | 488 |
| (a) Indian. | 714 | 731 | 695 | 436 | 459 | 646 | 689 | 827 | 854 | 829 | 728 | 343 | 418 | 274 |
| (b) Others. | 956 | 968 | 929 | 667 | 631 | 923 | 926 | 993 | 989 | 996 | 980 | 948 | 962 | 918 |
| Hindu ... | 97 | 164 | 23 | 66 | 17 | 113 | 26 | 188 | 31 | 194 | 22 | 17 | 32 | 1 |
| Jain ... | 468 | 799 | 82 | 381 | 86 | 620 | 132 | 893 | 117 | 897 | 68 | 31 | 57 | 1 |
| Muslim ... | 120 | 196 | 28 | 73 | 19 | 128 | 33 | 222 | 38 | 235 | 27 | 24 | 43 | 1 |
| Sikh ... | 647 | 766 | 385 | 400 | 200 | 565 | 444 | 815 | 467 | 847 | 386 | 270 | 378 | 44 |
| Tribal ... | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 15 | 6 | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Zoroastrian. | 857 | 924 | 796 | 545 | 667 | 769 | 953 | 1,000 | 955 | 978 | 731 | 700 | 863 | 549 |

2.—LITERACY BY AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.

| DISTRICT AND CITY. | NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE. | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | All ages 5 and over. | | | 5—10. | | 10—15. | | 15—20. | | 20 and over. | |
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Ajmer-Merwara ... | 125 | 203 | 35 | 83 | 26 | 140 | 41 | 232 | 48 | 240 | 33 |
| Ajmer City ... | 255 | 367 | 112 | 170 | 85 | 276 | 129 | 415 | 140 | 413 | 103 |

3.—LITERACY BY RELIGION, SEX AND LOCALITY.

| DISTRICT AND CITY. | NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Christian. | | Hindu. | | Jain. | | Muslim. | | Tribal. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Ajmer-Merwara ... | 848 | 773 | 164 | 23 | 799 | 82 | 196 | 28 | 5 | ... |
| Ajmer City ... | 751 | 704 | 326 | 80 | 662 | 194 | 246 | 45 | ... | ... |

NOTE:—The figures for Ajmer-Merwara in this Table are for persons of '5 years of age and over' only.

4.—LITERACY IN ENGLISH BY AGE AND SEX.

Literate in English per 10,000.

| 1931. | | | | | | | | | | 1921. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|-----------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|----------|
| All ages— 5 and over. | | 5—10. | | 10—15. | | 15—20. | | 20 and over. | | All ages— 5 and over. | | 5—10. | | 10—15. | | 15—20. | | 20 and over. | |
| Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 447 | 71 | 112 | 41 | 260 | 71 | 643 | 96 | 530 | 73 | 364 | 56 | 48 | 24 | 206 | 63 | 524 | 91 | 452 | 59 |

| 1911. | | | | | | | | | | | | 1901. | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| All ages— 5 and over. | | | | 5—10. | | 10—15. | | 15—20. | | 20 and over. | | All ages 5 and over. | |
| Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | | |
| 269 | 36 | 25 | 22 | 165 | 36 | 367 | 63 | 316 | 35 | 177 | 31 | | |

5.—LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES.

| CASTE. | NUMBER PER 1,000 WHO ARE LITERATE— (7 AND OVER.) 1931. | | | NUMBER PER 10,000 WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH— (7 AND OVER.) 1931 | | |
|------------|--|--------|----------|---|--------|----------|
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Rajput ... | 210 | 317 | 69 | 418 | 716 | 26 |
| Jat ... | 34 | 60 | 3 | 35 | 62 | 3 |
| Mali ... | 49 | 89 | 4 | 51 | 95 | 2 |
| Rawat ... | 30 | 56 | 1 | 13 | 25 | ... |
| Balai ... | 23 | 44 | 1 | 17 | 34 | ... |
| Raigar ... | 20 | 38 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... |
| Merat ... | 25 | 45 | 1 | 4 | 7 | ... |

6.—PROGRESS OF LITERACY SINCE 1901.

Number of Literates per mille.

| ALL AGES 10 AND OVER. | | | | | | | | 15—20. | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Males. | | | | Females. | | | | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
| 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 223 | 210 | 163 | 142 | 37 | 28 | 17 | 10 | 282 | 211 | 160 | 114 | 48 | 44 | 37 | 13 |

| 20 AND OVER. | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
| 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 240 | 227 | 171 | 158 | 33 | 26 | 14 | 9 |

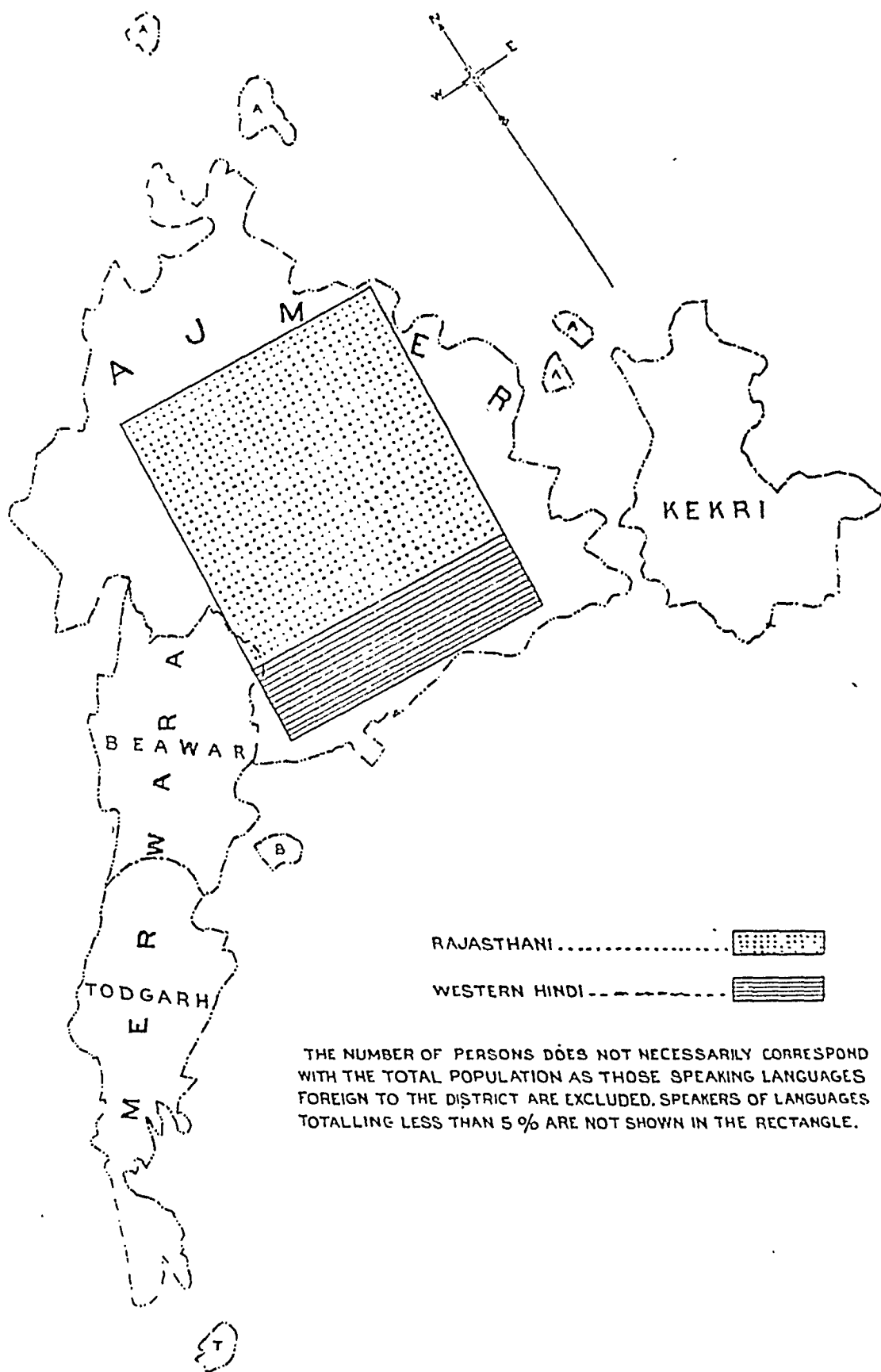
NOTE:—Figures for 1891 and 1881 are not available.

7.—NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS ACCORDING TO THE RETURNS OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

| CLASS OF INSTITUTION. | 1931. | | | | 1921. | | | | 1911. | | 1901. | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | MALES. | | FEMALES. | | MALES. | | FEMALES. | | NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS. | NUMBER OF SCHOLARS. | NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS. | NUMBER OF SCHOLARS. |
| | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars. | Number of Institutions. | Number of Scholars. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| PUBLIC. | 156 | 8,666 | 14 | 903 | 126 | 7,552 | 15 | 972 | 90 | 5,930 | 66 | 5,477 |
| Arts Colleges ... | 1 | 186 | ... | ... | 1 | 87 | ... | ... | 1 | 39 | 1 | 266 |
| Secondary Schools. | 14 | 1,486 | 1 | 44 | 23 | 2,587 | 6 | 576 | 28 | 3,830 | 14 | 2,269 |
| Primary Schools. | 134 | 6,833 | 13 | 859 | 101 | 4,824 | 8 | 393 | 54 | 1,816 | 50 | 2,932 |
| Training Schools. | 1 | 55 | ... | ... | 1 | 54 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 45 | 1 | 10 |
| All other Special Schools. | 6 | 106 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 200 | ... | ... |
| PRIVATE. | 111 | 7,011 | 30 | 2,274 | 122 | 4,904 | 24 | 1,073 | 96 | 3,148 | 92 | 2,180 |
| Secondary Schools. | 12 | 2,445 | 9 | 492 | 2 | 128 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Primary Schools. | 43 | 2,353 | 14 | 1,309 | 29 | 837 | 2 | 119 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All other Special Schools. | 2 | 180 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 115 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Advanced ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 405 | ... | ... | 4 | 296 | 20 | 253 |
| Elementary ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 87 | 3,419 | 22 | 954 | 92 | 2,852 | 72 | 1,928 |
| Unrecognised Institutions | 54 | 2,083 | 6 | 449 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total ... | 267 | 15,677 | 44 | 3,177 | 248 | 12,456 | 39 | 2,045 | 186 | 9,078 | 158 | 7,657 |

AJMER - MERWARA LINGUISTIC MAP

SCALE 1 SQ. INCH = 100,000 PERSONS
SCALE 10 MILES = 1 INCH



CHAPTER X.

Language.

1. Entries as regards Language were made on the General Schedule in column 14—'Mother Tongue' and column 15—'Other Language in daily or domestic use' and instructions were issued for the benefit of the Enumerating staff as to the names of the various dialects and the localities in which they might be expected to prevail. The languages spoken in Ajmer-Merwara are set forth in Imperial Table XV and the Subsidiary Table attached to this Chapter shows the distribution of the population per 100,000 among languages classified according to the Linguistic Survey. The Linguistic map shows that out of every 1,000 persons 983 speak Rajasthani or Western Hindi, 78 per cent. speaking Rajasthani and 22 per cent. speaking Western Hindi. Of the remaining 17 persons per 1,000, 5 speak English, 3 Gujarati, 2 Panjabi, 2 Marathi and 5 one or other of the remaining miscellaneous languages.

Reference to
Statistics.

2. The following statement compares the figures obtained with those for the 1921 Census and the estimates of the Survey:—

Comparison
with Linguistic
Survey.

| | 1931. | 1921. | Survey. |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Marwari | 217,070 | 166,488 | 304,300 |
| Central Eastern Rajasthani | 209,741 | 118,776 | 135,200 |
| North-Eastern Rajasthani | 649 | 91 | ... |
| Malvi | 231 | 95 | ... |
| Western Hindi | 122,848 | 199,825 | 41,000 |
| Bhili | 20 | 468 | 44,500 |
| | 550,559 | 485,743 | 525,000 |

3. When the figures for Rajasthani as a whole are considered, it will be seen that speakers of the Western (Marwari) and Eastern (Jaipuri and dialects) forms are fairly equally divided. The Survey ascribes a preponderance to the former and this is probably due to its assumption that the bulk of the Hindu Urban population is Marwari speaking. There is a general tendency however for all town dwellers, especially if educated to any extent, to return themselves as speakers of Hindi and Urdu. The Survey recognises that the Province is the meeting-point of the dialects of the Eastern and Western forms which are as follows:—

Rajasthani

Included in Marwari are Merwari, Sarwari, Merwara and the Ajmer dialect while in Central Eastern Rajasthani are Kishangarhi and Ajmeri.

There is thus a debatable middle ground in which the population cannot just arbitrarily be assigned to one of the two forms.

4. The tendency to return this Mother Tongue among the Urban population is most marked and accounts for the variation from the Survey figures which only estimate 41,000 and all as Urdu speakers among the Muslim town dwellers.

Western Hindi.

5. The dialect of this language, said by the Survey to be spoken in the Southern part of Merwara by 44,500 persons, is 'Magra-ki-boli.' In most characteristics it agrees with Marwari and shares with it the tendency to substitute the letter 'h' for 's'. Thus 'huraj' Sun, for 'suraj'. In 1911, it was returned by 302 persons, in 1921 by 468, and at this Census there were only 20 speakers. It may therefore be considered, by that designation, to have completely disappeared.

Bhili.

6. The Province being entirely surrounded by States of the Rajputana Agency wherein are spoken various dialects of Rajasthani, no bilingualism exists except such as is acquired by outsiders residing in the Province by reason of their employment, trade, etc. Since records of such bilingualism are not of interest from a Census point of view, none of the entries have been tabulated.

Bilingualism.

I.—DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE ACCORDING TO CENSUS.

| Family and Language. | Number of Speakers. | | Per 100,000 of population of 1931. | Where chiefly spoken. |
|---|---------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | 1931. | 1921. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A.—Vernaculars of India ... | 557,976 | 492,438 | 99,426 | |
| Austic Family | | | | |
| Kherwari ... | 7 | ... | 1 | |
| Dravidian Family | | | | |
| Tamil ... | 315 | 113 | 56 | |
| Malayālam ... | 5 | ... | 1 | |
| Kanarese ... | 4 | 7 | 1 | |
| Kandhi or Kuī ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| Telugu ... | 114 | 47 | 20 | |
| Indo-European Family | | | | |
| Pashto ... | 289 | 488 | 52 | |
| Balochi ... | 4 | 34 | 1 | |
| Kashmīrī ... | 27 | 4 | 5 | |
| Sanskrit ... | 3 | ... | 1 | |
| Lahndā or Western Panjābī ... | 46 | 62 | 8 | |
| Sindhi ... | 85 | 438 | 15 | |
| Marathi ... | 949 | 748 | 169 | |
| Oriyā ... | 1 | 5 | ... | |
| Bihārī ... | 2 | 1,181 | ... | |
| Bengali ... | 435 | 409 | 78 | |
| Assamese ... | 1 | 3 | ... | |
| Eastern Hindi ... | 855 | 3 | 153 | |
| Western Hindi ... | 122,848 | 199,825 | 21,926 | Ajmer City & other Urban Areas. |
| Rajasthānī ... | 427,691 | 285,491 | 76,333 | |
| Gujerātī ... | 1,626 | 1,806 | 290 | |
| Bhili ... | 20 | 468 | 4 | |
| Khāndesī ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| Panjābī ... | 1,256 | 1,276 | 224 | |
| Central Pahārī ... | 48 | 18 | 9 | |
| Eastern Pahārī or Nepālī ... | 84 | 12 | 15 | |
| Pahārī (Unspecified) ... | 53 | ... | 9 | |
| Unclassed Languages | | | | |
| Gipsy languages ... | 306 | ... | 55 | |
| B.—Vernaculars of other Asiatic Countries and Africa ... | 54 | 143 | 10 | |
| Indo-European Family | | | | |
| Singhalese ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| Persian ... | 18 | 54 | 4 | |
| Tibeto-Chinese Family | | | | |
| Other Chinese languages ... | 8 | 9 | 1 | |
| Semitic Family | | | | |
| Arabic ... | 16 | 80 | 4 | |
| Hebrew ... | 7 | ... | 1 | |
| Hamitic Family | | | | |
| Somali ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Mongolian Family | | | | |
| Turkish ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| C.—European Languages | 3,162 | 2,690 | 564 | |
| Indo-European Family | | | | |
| English ... | 2,972 | 2,587 | 530 | Ajmer City & other Urban Areas. |
| Other European languages ... | 190 | 103 | 34 | |

2.—COMPARISON OF TRIBE AND LANGUAGE TABLES.

| TRIBE AND LANGUAGE. | STRENGTH OF TRIBE. (TABLE XVII). | | NUMBER SPEAKING TRIBAL LANGUAGE ONLY. | | NUMBER SPEAKING TRIBAL LANGUAGE AND SOME OTHER LANGUAGE. | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--|----------|--|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Bhil (Bhili) | 4,261 | 4,052 | 16 | 4 | ... | ... |

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.—LANGUAGE.

LEGEND OF THE DETAIL SHOWN ON THE LINGUISTIC MAP.

| PROVINCE. | TOTAL SPEAKERS. | SPEAKERS AND PERCENTAGES OF— | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Rajasthani. | Western Hindi. |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 550,539 | 427,691 78 | 122,848 22 |

NOTE:—Figures in Italics below absolute figures represent proportions per cent.

CHAPTER XI.

Religion.

Reference Statistics.

1. The religious distribution of the people of Ajmer-Merwara is shown in Imperial Table XVI, while on the fly-leaf to the Table are shown the numbers by various sects of those returned as Christians. The important features of the statistics are further set out in three Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter and they show:—

- (1). the general distribution of the population by Religions,
- (2). the number and variation of the Christian population, and
- (3). the Religions of the Urban and Rural population.

The social map shows by Tehsils the percentages of those belonging to the most numerous religions, Hindus being further sub-divided into Hinduised Primitive Tribes, Depressed castes and other Hindus.

The instructions as regards the record of each individual's religion to be recorded in column 4 of the Schedule, were that sects of Muslims, Jains and Christians were to be entered and that Aryas, Brahmos and Deo Samajists were not to be entered merely as Hindus as their numbers were required to be known separately.

General Distribution.

2. The general distribution shows that of every 1,000 persons in the Province 775 are Hindus, 173 Muslims, 35 Jains, 12 Christians and 3 of the Tribal Religions. The remaining two are divided among Sikhs, Zoroastrians and Jews.

Main Variation since 1921.

3. The population of the Province as a whole has increased by 13·1 per cent. during the decade and before discussing the figures for each religion in detail it is interesting to observe how the two main religions of Hindus and Muslims in Ajmer City and the 4 Tehsils have contributed to this general increase.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VARIATION, 1921-31.

| Unit. | Brahmanic Hindus. | | | Muslims. | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------|---------------------|----------|---------|---------------------|
| | 1931. | 1921. | Variation per cent. | 1931. | 1921. | Variation per cent. |
| Ajmer City. | 69,433 | 52,088 | +33·0 | 40,548 | 53,470 | -24·1 |
| Ajmer Tehsil. | 155,302 | 133,500 | +16·3 | 27,938 | 24,045 | +16·2 |
| Kekri Sub-Division | 102,621 | 89,012 | +15·1 | 4,997 | 4,147 | +20·5 |
| Beawar Tehsil } | 104,551 | 88,232 | +18·5 | 23,650 | 20,114 | +17·5 |
| Todgarh Tehsil } | | | | | | |
| Total. | 431,907 | 362,832 | +19·0 | 97,133 | 101,776 | - 4·7 |

It will be seen that if the assumed number of pilgrims (15,000), who attended the Urs fair in Ajmer City from all parts of India during the Census of 1921, is deducted from the whole Muslim population, the variation changes from -4·7 to +12 per cent. while the corresponding increase in the total population would be 16·6. Excepting in Ajmer City there is little difference in the contribution that each of these two main communities have made to the total increase in the population.

Hindu and Tribal.

4. As is well-known, the dividing line between the lower elements of Hinduism on the one hand and Animistic beliefs on the other, is very ill-defined and the general tendency at each successive Census for the latter to be returned

in reduced numbers is very marked on the present occasion. Actual figures were 4,736 in 1921 and 1,509 at this Census, so that the difference can be considered as having gone to swell the figures for Hindus. The large increase among Hindus in Ajmer City is due to trade activity and new commercial enterprises while the slightly abnormal increase in the Merwara Sub-division can be ascribed to the return to their villages of soldiers of the Rawat and Merat communities who are now no longer enlisted in the Army.

5. It has been seen that, except in Ajmer City, the increase in persons of the Muslim faith is no less than that of the Hindus. As at previous Censuses, a return of sect was obtained and the numbers of each in 1921 and 1931 were as follows:—

Muslim.

| | | | 1931. | 1921. |
|--------------|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| Sunni | ... | ... | 94,411 | 100,363 |
| Shia | ... | ... | 1,304 | 1,190 |
| Ahal-i-Hadis | ... | ... | 192 | 223 |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | 1,226 | ... |

It can therefore be assumed that the large majority of the pilgrims who attended the Urs fair in 1921 were Sunnis. Those returned as Unspecified on this occasion were mostly from the Beawar Tehsil.

6. Persons of this religion have increased during the decade from 18,422 to 19,497, a variation of only +5·8 per cent. Comparisons by sect are as follows:—

Jain.

| Sect. | 1931. | 1921. | Variation per cent. |
|---------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| Swetambari. | 9,226 | 8,613 | + 7·1 |
| Digambari. | 6,145 | 6,376 | — 3·6 |
| Baistola (Dhundia). | 3,810 | 2,292 | +70·5 |
| Terapanthi. | 104 | 817 | —87·3 |
| Others. | 212 | 324 | —34·6 |

7. Of the 6,947 Christians 4,039 are Indians and the remainder 'Others', that is, Europeans, Americans, Anglo-Indians, etc. Comparisons with figures for 1921 are as follows:—

Christian.

| | 1931. | 1921. | Variation per cent. |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| Indians | 4,039 | 3,343 | + 20·8 |
| Others | 2,908 | 2,188 | + 32·9 |
| (a) British Subjects. | 1,524 | 1,400 | + 8·9 |
| (b) Non-British subjects | 152 | 42 | +261·9 |
| (c) Anglo-Indians | 1,232 | 746 | + 65·1 |

The details by sects of Christians as a whole are Roman Catholics 2,051, India United Churches 1,817, Anglican Communion 1,640, Methodists 699 and Others 740.

A note on Christianity and Mission work in Ajmer-Merwara was published as an Appendix to Chapter IV of the Census Report for 1921 and need not be repeated here. The increase over and above the normal among Indian Christians during the intercensal period is very marked.

At this Census no Indian Christian has been returned under the caste to which he belonged prior to conversion.

8. Of the remaining 3,299 persons of the population whose religions have not already been discussed 2,602 belong to the Arya Samaj, 341 are Sikhs, 301 are Parsis (Zoroastrians), while 49 are Jews, 4 are Buddhists and 2 persons returned no religion.

Other Religions.

1.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RELIGIONS.

| RELIGION. | ACTUAL NUMBER IN 1931. | PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF POPULATION IN | | | | | | VARIATION PER CENT. | | | | | PERCENTAGE OF NET VARIATION. |
|----------------------|------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|------------------------------|
| | | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1921—31. | 1911—21. | 1901—11. | 1891—1901. | 1881—91. | 1881—1931. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Hindu, Brahmanic ... | 431,907 | 7,709 | 7,926 | 7,750 | 7,977 | 8,054 | 8,162 | + 19·0 | - 6·6 | + 2·1 | - 12·9 | + 16·2 | + 14·9 |
| Hindu, Arya ... | 2,602 | 46 | 30 | 18 | 8 | 21 | ...* | + 72·4 | + 70·5 | + 141·5 | - 68·4 | ...* | ...* |
| Muslim ... | 97,193 | 1,734 | 2,055 | 1,616 | 1,510 | 1,369 | 1,255 | - 4·5 | + 25·6 | + 12·5 | - 3·0 | + 28·5 | + 68·0 |
| Jain ... | 19,497 | 348 | 372 | 405 | 418 | 497 | 527 | + 5·8 | - 9·3 | + 1·9 | - 26·0 | + 10·8 | - 19·8 |
| Christian ... | 6,947 | 124 | 112 | 108 | 78 | 50 | 48 | + 25·6 | + 1·8 | + 46·3 | + 38·4 | + 20·6 | + 212·2 |
| Tribal ... | 1,509 | 27 | 96 | 79 | ... | ... | ...* | - 68·1 | + 19·0 | ... | ... | ...* | ...* |
| Sikh ... | 341 | 6 | 4 | 18 | 6 | 4 | 4 | + 55·7 | - 76·2 | + 249·2 | + 23·9 | + 17·0 | + 87·5 |
| Zoroastrian ... | 301 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | + 42·7 | - 19·5 | + 59·8 | - 17·2 | + 164·0 | + 301·3 |
| Jew ... | 49 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | + 96·0 | - 7·4 | ... | ... | - 24·5 | + 91·8 |

*Figures for 1881 are not known.

2.—CHRISTIANS.—NUMBER AND VARIATIONS.

| ACTUAL NUMBERS. | | | | | | VARIATION PER CENT. | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1921—31. | 1911—21 | 1901—11. | 1891—01. | 1881—91. | 1881—31. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 6,947 | 5,581 | 5,432 | 3,712 | 2,683 | 2,225 | + 25·6 | + 1·8 | + 46·3 | + 38·4 | + 20·6 | + 212·2 |

3.—RELIGIONS OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

| NUMBER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE— | | | | | | NUMBER PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE— | | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|---------|---------|---------|--|--------|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| Christian. | Hindu. | Jain. | Muslim. | Tribal. | Others. | Christian. | Hindu. | Jain. | Muslim. | Tribal. | Others. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 344 | 6,266 | 360 | 2,992 | ... | 38 | 20 | 8,461 | 342 | 1,137 | 40 | ... |

NOTE.—Figures of Hindus include Aryas also.

APPENDIX.

LEGEND OF THE DETAIL SHOWN ON THE SOCIAL MAP.

| Tehsil or Sub-Division. | Total Population. | Numbers and percentages of— | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | TRIBAL RELIGION. | HINDUISSED PRIMITIVE TRIBES. | DEPRESSED CLASSES. | OTHER HINDUS. | MUSLIMS. | OTHERS. | JAINS. |
| AJMER | 310,631 | 145 ... | 2,872 1'0 | 41,773 13'0 | 182,207 59'0 | 68,486 22'0 | 6,992 2'0 | 8,156 3'0 |
| KEKRI | 119,287 | 314 ... | 3,918 3'0 | 20,173 18'0 | 79,146 70'0 | 4,997 4'0 | 64 ... | 5,275 5'0 |
| DEAWAR | 87,643 | ... ... | 687 1'0 | 10,341 12'0 | 49,487 57'0 | 23,093 26'0 | 521 ... | 3,514 4'0 |
| TODGARH | 48,731 | 1,050 2'0 | 8 ... | 4,448 9'0 | 40,049 83'0 | 557 1'0 | 67 ... | 2,552 5'0 |
| TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA ... | 560,292 | 1,509 ... | 6,885 1'0 | 76,735 14'0 | 350,889 64'0 | 97,193 17'0 | 7,644 1'0 | 19,497 3'0 |

NOTE.—Figures in Italics below absolute figures represent proportions per cent.

THE TRIBES AND CASTES OF AJMER-MERWARA
PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|-------------|--------------|-----------|--|--------------------------|--|---------------|--|
| RAWAT 148 | | | | | | | | | |
| GUJAR 63 | | | RAIGAR 40 | | | MALI 26 | | AGARWAL 18 | |
| SHEIKH 54 | | | BALAI 35 | | | PATHAN 26 | | BHIL 15 | |
| JAT 53 | | | RAJPUT 31 | | | OSWAL 24 | | SAIVED 13 | |
| BRAHMAN 49 | | | KUMHAR 29 | | | KOLI 19 | | | |
| MERAT 46 | | | CHAMAR 28 | | | DAROGA 18 | | | |
| BHANGI 12 | | SADHU 10 | | MINA 9 | | TELI 8 | | SARAOGI 7 | |
| | | | | | | INDIAN CHRISTIAN 7 | | | |
| OTHERS 201 | | | | | | | | | |

CHAPTER XII.

Race, Tribe and Caste.

1. The figures relating to Race, Tribe and Caste are found in Imperial Table XVII. Variations among certain Primitive or Semi-primitive Tribes during the past 50 years are shown in Imperial Table XVIII while Imperial Table XIX shows certain details regarding Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Subsidiary Table 1 at the end of this Chapter shows variations in certain castes, etc. since 1901. The map at the beginning of this Volume shows *inter alia* the proportion of Depressed Hindu castes in each of the Sub-divisions and Tehsils in the Province, while the diagram prefacing this Chapter illustrates the proportion of the more numerous castes, tribes, and races per mille of the total population.

Reference to
Statistics.

2. Column 8 of the Schedule was provided for the return of Caste, Race, etc. and the instructions to the staff were as follows:—

Instructions to
Enumerators.

"In the case of all Hindus, except Rajputs and Brahmans, you are only to enter the caste and not the sub-caste. A caste means the biggest group of persons of the same religion (excepting Jains and Hindus of the same caste among themselves) outside which a man cannot marry. Enter the caste of Hindus, Jains, Sikhs, Aryas, Brahmans and the tribes of Muslims and Aboriginal tribes and the race of Christians, Buddhists and Parsis, etc. Sikhs and Aryas are not to be pressed into disclosing their castes if they do not wish to do so. Do not enter anyone as Bania or Mahajan but enter Agarwal, Oswal or whatever caste of Bania the person belongs to. Do not use words which merely indicate the work a person does, such as Mehtar nor vague words like Bengali, Punjabi or Gujarati which are not names of castes. In the case of Brahmans and Rajputs enter the clan or sub-division e.g., ^{Rajput}Chauhan, ^{Brahman}Gaur. As regards Muslims, if they belong to any caste, the members of which will not marry with any other Muslim caste, enter the name of that caste, for instance Julaha, Pinara, etc., otherwise enter the tribe they belong to e.g., Sheikh, Saiyed, Pathan, Moghal. In the case of Indian Christians, enter the caste they belonged to before conversion. If they object to telling you this, enter them as Indian Christians. In the case of all married women, except Rajputs, enter their caste as that of their husbands. A married Rajput woman's clan should be that of her father. In the case of all unmarried females enter the caste of their father."

3. Caste being one of the most familiar features of the Indian population, it is safe to say that the return is reasonably accurate. Enumerators were all local men who were generally well-acquainted with the population in their blocks. Travellers and strangers were not so well-known and instances may have occurred of persons passing themselves off as of higher castes than they actually were. Entries may have been made of obscure sub-divisions of castes not found in the Province. Darogas, etc. may have tried to pass themselves off as Rajputs but where they were known the entry was not accepted.

Accuracy of the
return.

4. There was the usual crop of requests for a change of nomenclature which are reproduced in the following statement:—

Old Castes under
New Names.

| Caste to which usually recognised as belonging. | New nomenclature requested by some of the communities concerned. |
|---|--|
| 1. Daroga. | Rawann Rajput. |
| 2. Mali. | Sainik Kshatriya. |
| 3. Khati or Sutar. | Jangida Brahman. |
| 4. Nai. | Kuleen-Brahman or Nai Brahman. |
| 5. Kurmi. | Kurmi-Kshatriya. |
| 6. Sonar. | Mair-Sonar and Bamaniya-Sonar. |
| 7. Sevag, Rankawat and Bhojak. | Brahman. |
| 8. Julaha. | Momin or Sheikh Momin. |

The application of the Darogas (1) was definitely rejected since in this Province and in the Rajputana Agency it was held to be essential that only *asl* or true Rajputs had a claim to be designated as such. The applications of Malis (2), Khatis (3), Kurmis (5), Sevags, Rankawats and Bhojaks (7) and Julahas (8) were accepted though no entries were recorded of Nos. 2, 5 and 8. The requests from the Nais and Sonars were rejected. The entry of Jangida Brahman was accepted from Khatis, but was tabulated under, but separated from, the latter designation for purposes of comparison with the figures obtained at previous Censuses. Some of the applications suggested that the Abstraction Office should summarily alter the return of all persons shown under the better known name of the caste to the new designation, but this was definitely refused. In addition to these by no means unanimous requests, a suggestion was received that all members of the numerous Rawat community should be recorded as Chauhan Rajputs. There being little valid title to this, it was very summarily rejected.

Value of the
Return of Caste.

5. The efforts of a few Indians with advanced ideas to abolish the caste system have met with little response in this Province. A return of caste or race was obtained from all save 1,268 persons. In the case of 28, the entry was blank and for the remainder erroneous entries such as Sikh, Arya, Muslim, etc. had to be treated as 'Caste Unspecified.'

It has been suggested, from time to time, that the Census enquiry should not extend to a person's caste as it tends to perpetuate social cleavage. The fact, however, remains that, apart from official recognition, caste remains, and will be for very many years to come the guiding principle in the life of every Hindu. This being the case, to omit it from the Census record, would be to deprive it of the one feature in which the average Indian is interested.

The Principal
Castes of the Pro-
vince.

6. The diagram at the beginning of this Chapter shows that the well-known and numerous Hindu castes of Rawat, Gujar, Jat, Brahman, Raigar, Balai, Rajput, Kumhar, Chamar and Mali—in this order of numerical superiority—comprise just over half the total population. By adding the Muslim Sheikhs, Pathans, Saiyeds and Merats, the mercantile castes of Agarwal, Oswal and Saraogi, the Indian Christians, and the castes of Bhil, Nai, Koli, Daroga, Bhangi, Sadhu, Mina and Teli, we find that 80 per cent. of the population have already been accounted for.

The castes shown in Imperial Table XVII were selected both for numerical superiority and general interest. All Depressed Hindu castes have, however, been shown in detail, whatever their numbers. Christians are shown as 'Indians' and 'Others', the latter including Europeans and Americans, etc.

Depressed Castes.

7. Depressed Hindu castes are those whose touch is pollution and from whose hands orthodox Hindus will not accept food or water. In this Province the following castes are considered as Depressed:—

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Aheri. | 12. Dhanak. | 23. Nat. |
| 2. Bagri. | 13. Dhed. | 24. Pasi. |
| 3. Balai. | 14. Garoda. | 25. Raigar. |
| 4. Bambhi. | 15. Ghancha. | 26. Rawal. |
| 5. Bansphod. | 16. Kalbelia. | 27. Sansi. |
| 6. Bargi. | 17. Kanjar. | 28. Sarbhangi. |
| 7. Bazigar. | 18. Khangar. | 29. Sargara. |
| 8. Bhangi. | 19. Korla. | 30. Satia. |
| 9. Bidakia. | 20. Kuchband. | 31. Thori. |
| 10. Chamar. | 21. Mahar. | 32. Tirgar. |
| 11. Dabgar. | 22. Meghwal. | |

All sections of the population, however, avail themselves freely of the facilities for travel and in Railway carriages and Motor omnibuses little heed is paid to the castes of one's neighbours and a Chamar may with impunity jostle a Brahman. On such occasions pollution by touch passes unnoticed but views as regards contamination of food and water remain unchanged. Members of depressed castes suffer such disabilities as, restriction in the use of wells for drawing water, temple entry and the use of schools by their children. Various estimates have been made as regards the total number of persons in India who suffer from such social disabilities but, in this Province their recorded number is 76,735, or 14 per cent. of the total population. In the States of the adjacent Rajputana Agency, their proportions per cent. vary from 20·3 in Bharatpur to 4·9 in Dungarpur and 1·9 in Kushalgarh. Their

proportion in the whole Agency is 14 per cent. As regards their disabilities in acquiring education, these are best demonstrated by the fact that, per thousand males, Brahmans have 512, Other Hindus 131 and these Depressed castes only 42 literates. It should not however be assumed that the demand for education is widespread or is altogether frustrated by the machinations of other Hindus. For males 7 years and over, the numerous Rawats can only show a ratio of 56 compared with the ratios of 44 and 38 for the Depressed castes of Balais and Raigars respectively.

8. *Rawats and Merats*.—These two numerous communities together form nearly one-fifth of the total population. Colonel Tod in his 'Annals and antiquities of Rajasthan' calls them 'Mers or Meras, a branch of the Chitas an important sub-division of the Minas.' Colonel Dixon in his 'Sketch of Mairwara' alludes to them all as Mairs, distinguishing those who were Muslims as Mairats. The 1881 Provincial Census Report remarked that they liked to be called Rawats but that they were generally called Mers. Those who were not Muslims were variously enumerated as Mers (32,946), Merat Gorats (7,711), Barar Rawats (20,036) and Chitas (132) and all were classified as Non-Hindu Aboriginal Castes and Tribes totalling 60,825. In 1891 the tribes were similarly designated but all were definitely returned as Hindus or Muslims, those styled Hindu Rawats on this occasion totalling 30,844. The same nomenclature was found at subsequent Censuses and in 1921 the return showed as Hindus, 14,585 Mers, 1,990 Merat Gorats and 53,270 Rawats and treated Mers and Gorats as 'Forest and Hill Tribes' and Rawats as 'Cultivators,' a most invidious distinction which, considering their homogeneous character, should not be perpetrated again.

Notes on the
Principal Castes.

It is thus seen that 'Mer' has been steadily replaced by 'Rawat' and as at this Census only 1,544 persons were returned as Mers, it was decided to record all as Rawats which, considering the mixed origin of the tribes, their strong partiality for the appellation, and their marked dislike for the term 'Mer', can cause no confusion. The same remarks apply with equal force to the Muslim branch known as Merat and composed of Kathats, Chitas, etc.

It is not necessary to repeat the many surmises that exist about the origin of these people. Previous Census Reports and Gazetteers reveal these in full. It is interesting to note, however, that fifty years ago, those who had not, if only in name, been converted to Islam, were recorded as Animists, while they are now recognised as Hindus. This uplift may, in part, be ascribed to their association with the Army which extended from 1822, when the Merwara Battalion was raised, to 1926 when it was decided that, in spite of the fact that suitable men of able bodied ages enlisted almost to a man during the great war, their martial qualities were not such as rendered them fit for service in the modernised Indian Army.

| Tribe. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| Rawats. | 83,939 | 43,362 | 39,577 |
| Merats. | 25,649 | 13,623 | 12,206 |

Their acceptance as a martial class undoubtedly tended to increase their social prestige and their own observance of the main tenets of recognised

Hinduism. A return to their former role of caterans and marauders is unlikely, but the regrettable decision of the Military authorities as to their martial qualities will in time of scarcity sorely try this hitherto intensely loyal community. Imperial Table XVII shows that the population of these tribes is as shown in the margin.

Gujars and Jats.—Gujars (35,063) and Jats (29,992) are, after the Rawats, the next most numerous castes. They are hardly found at all in the Beawar and Todgarh Tehsils. In the Rural areas of the Ajmer and Kekri Sub-divisions, they form nearly 24 per cent. of the population. The Jats are the best and most prosperous cultivators in the Province.

Brahmans.—number 27,670, the most numerous castes being Gaur (4,362), Gujar Gaur (2,785) and Maithel (2,540). They are found all over the Province to a varying extent, ranging from 10,860 persons in Ajmer City to 341 in the Todgarh Tehsil.

Rajputs.—Rajputs are as elsewhere the aristocracy of the population and about one-third of the Ajmer and almost the whole of the Kekri Sub-division are held by them on Istimrari tenure. The principal Estates in order of precedence are Bhinai, Sawar, Masuda, Pisangan, Junia, Deolia, Kharwa, Bandanwara, Mehrun, Para, Deogaon-Baghera, Govindgarh, Tantoti, Barli, Bagsuri and Kerot. With the exception of Sawar who belongs to a Sesodia family, the other Tazimi Istimrardars all are of the Rathor clan. Rajputs number 17,273 persons, 9,687 being males and 7,586 females. The marginal state-

| Clan. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|--------------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1. Bargujar. | 21 | 12 | 9 |
| 2. Chauhan. | 1,611 | 861 | 750 |
| 3. Gehlot. | 192 | 105 | 87 |
| 4. Sesodia. | 1,135 | 424 | 711 |
| 5. Gaur. | 545 | 323 | 222 |
| 6. Jadon. | 140 | 78 | 62 |
| 7. Bhatti. | 431 | 245 | 186 |
| 8. Jhala. | 28 | 22 | 6 |
| 9. Kachwaha. | 2,656 | 1,124 | 1,532 |
| 10. Parihar. | 147 | 87 | 60 |
| 11. Ponwar. | 563 | 305 | 257 |
| 12. Rathor. | 5,782 | 3,763 | 2,019 |
| 13. Solanki. | 312 | 166 | 146 |
| 14. Tonwar. | 273 | 176 | 97 |
| Unspecified. | 3,265 | 1,902 | 1,363 |
| Doubtful. | 173 | 94 | 79 |
| Total. | 17,273 | 9,687 | 7,586 |

ment shows the strength of each exogamous clan. Where females exceed males, as among the Sesodias and Kachwahas it is due to the immigration of females from the neighbouring States of Rajputana for marriage into other clans.

Similarly the marked deficiency of females among Rathors may be ascribed to the fact that many have been given in marriage to Sesodias and Kachwahas etc., across the border.

Variations in
Castes, etc.

9. Subsidiary Table 1 shows that, among the more numerous communities, notable increases per cent. during the past decade have occurred among Brahmans (17·0), Rajputs (25·4), Darogas (18·7), Merats (44·5), Rawats (18·7), Chamars (29·6) and Raigars (18·1). The increase among Merats at first sight appears to be a startling one but marriages still take place between them and Rawats and instances have occurred of the husband recording himself as a Muslim Merat and his wife as a Hindu Rawat. The progeny of such marriages may have, to an increasing extent, been recorded as Merats. The increase among the two communities combined is 24 per cent. and is affected in some degree by the return to their homes of soldiers from the Army. The recorded increase of 29·6 per cent. among Chamars is tinged with the suspicion that their numbers at every Census fluctuate, apart from natural causes, according to the inclusion or exclusion of closely allied low castes at the whim of enumerators.

The increase in the other communities cited is not such as to call for comment especially when it is remembered that by excluding the pilgrim population of 1921, the increase for the whole Province can be assessed as 16 per cent.

1.—VARIATION IN CASTE, TRIBE, ETC. SINCE 1901.

| CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE. | PERSONS. | | | | PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION. | | | PERCENTAGE OF NET VARIATION 1901—1931. | REASONS FOR MARKED VARIATION. |
|--------------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------------|------------|------------|--|---|
| | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921—1901. | 1911—1901. | 1901—1911. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Brahman ... | 27,670 | 23,643 | 24,042 | 25,095 | + 17·0 | - 1·7 | - 4·2 | + 10·3 | |
| Rajput ... | 17,273 | 13,772 | 14,302 | 15,508 | + 25·4 | - 3·7 | - 7·8 | + 11·4 | |
| Agarwal ... | 9,824 | 8,752 | 8,409 | 3,797 | + 12·2 | + 4·1 | + 121·5 | + 158·7 | |
| Oswal ... | 13,536 | 12,396 | 14,223 | 9,547 | + 9·2 | - 12·9 | + 49·0 | + 41·8 | |
| Daroga ... | 10,182 | 8,579 | 8,952 | 5,938 | + 18·7 | - 4·2 | + 50·8 | + 71·5 | |
| Gujar ... | 35,063 | 31,912 | 35,059 | 36,707 | + 9·9 | - 9·0 | - 4·5 | - 4·5 | |
| Jat ... | 29,992 | 25,896 | 30,497 | 27,952 | + 15·8 | - 15·1 | + 9·1 | + 7·3 | |
| Mali ... | 14,663 | 13,176 | 14,340 | 15,859 | + 11·3 | - 8·1 | - 9·6 | - 7·5 | |
| Bhil ... | 8,313 | 6,812 | 6,509 | 5,325 | + 22·0 | + 4·7 | + 22·2 | + 56·1 | |
| Merat ... | 25,649 | 17,745 | 17,693 | 9,082 | + 44·5 | + ·3 | + 94·9 | + 182·4* | * Excludes Chita previous to 1931. Figures for 1901 are unreliable. |
| Mina ... | 5,252 | 3,939 | 4,223 | 64 | + 38·3 | - 6·7 | + 6,498·4 | + 8,106·3† | † Returns of 1901 doubtful. |
| Rawat ... | 82,939 | 69,845 | 71,661 | 53,858 | + 18·7 | - 2·5 | + 33·6 | + 54·0 | |
| Koli ... | 10,591 | 7,230 | 6,565 | 8,355 | + 46·5 | + 10·1 | - 21·4 | + 26·8 | |
| Kumhar ... | 16,005 | 13,871 | 14,120 | 11,267 | + 15·4 | - 1·8 | + 25·3 | + 42·1 | |
| Balai ... | 19,874† | 20,512 | 23,773 | 22,358 | - 3·1 | - 13·7 | + 6·3 | - 11·1† | † Some returned as Bambhi in 1931. |
| Chamar ... | 15,915 | 12,278 | 13,351 | 19,350 | + 29·6 | - 8·0 | - 31·0 | - 17·8 | |
| Raigar ... | 22,604 | 19,134 | 19,858 | 14,293 | + 18·1 | - 3·6 | + 38·9 | + 58·1 | |
| Pathan ... | 14,527 | 14,004 | 11,420 | 11,048 | + 3·7 | + 22·6 | + 3·4 | + 31·5 | |
| Sheikh ... | 30,094 | 38,632 | 25,130 | 31,972 | - 22·1 | + 53·7 | - 21·4 | - 5·9 | |
| Anglo-Indian ... | 1,232 | 746 | 710 | 341 | + 65·1 | + 5·1 | + 108·2 | + 261·3 | |
| <i>Europeans.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) British Subjects ... | 1,524 | 1,400 | 1,702 | 917 | + 8·9 | - 17·7 | + 85·6 | + 66·2 | |
| (b) Others ... | 152 | 42 | 53 | 92 | + 261·9 | - 20·8 | - 42·4 | + 65·2 | |

TABLE I.
Area, Houses and Population.

Throughout these Tables, both Imperial and Provincial, the population includes that of 115 inhabited villages belonging to Mewar and Marwar States situated in the Merwara sub-division and administered by the British Government. Their details are shown below :—

| Serial No | Name of State. | Area in sq miles. | Number of inhabited villages. | Number of occupied houses. | POPULATION. | | |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------|--------|
| | | | | | Males | Females. | Total. |
| 1 | Mewar ... | 221 | 93 | 9,852 | 23,092 | 21,371 | 44,463 |
| 2 | Marwar ... | 50 | 22 | 1,951 | 4,598 | 4,248 | 8,846 |
| Total ... | | 271 | 115 | 11,803 | 27,690 | 25,619 | 53,309 |

TABLE II.
Variation in Population since 1881.

TABLE I.

Area, Houses and Population.

TABLE I.—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

| DISTRICT. | Area in square miles. | Inhabited Towns. | Inhabited Villages. | OCCUPIED HOUSES | | | POPULATION. | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | | | Total. | In Towns. | In Villages. | PERSONS. | | | MALES. | | | FEMALES. | | |
| | | | | | | | Total. | Urban. | Rural. | Total. | Urban. | Rural. | Total. | Urban. | Rural. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| AJMER-MERWARA | 2,711 | 5 | 747 | 122,213 | 37,778 | 84,435 | 560,292 | 180,199 | 380,093 | 296,081 | 98,874 | 197,207 | 264,211 | 81,325 | 182,886 |
| Ajmer City ... | | 1 | ... | 23,534 | 23,534 | ... | 119,524 | 119,524 | ... | 66,014 | 66,014 | ... | 53,510 | 53,510 | ... |
| Ajmer Tehsil .. | | 1 | 267 | 42,053 | 4,080 | 37,973 | 191,107 | 21,397 | 169,710 | 100,399 | 11,861 | 88,538 | 90,708 | 9,536 | 81,172 |
| Kekri Sub-division | | 2 | 160 | 24,898 | 2,627 | 22,271 | 113,287 | 10,936 | 102,351 | 58,330 | 5,692 | 52,638 | 54,957 | 5,244 | 49,713 |
| Beawar Tehsil | | 1 | 233 | 20,840 | 7,537 | 13,303 | 87,643 | 28,342 | 59,301 | 46,132 | 15,307 | 30,825 | 41,511 | 13,035 | 28,476 |
| Todgarh Tehsil | | ... | 87 | 10,888 | ... | 10,888 | 48,731 | ... | 48,731 | 25,206 | ... | 25,206 | 23,525 | ... | 23,525 |

TABLE II.

Variation in Population since 1881.

TABLE II.—VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1881.

| DISTRICT. | PERSONS. | | | | | | VARIATION-INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) | | | | | Net variation in period 1881-1931. Increase +. Decrease -. |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1921 to 1931. | 1911 to 1921. | 1901 to 1911. | 1891 to 1901. | 1881 to 1891. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| AJMER-MERWARA | 560,292 | 495,271 | 501,395 | 476,912 | 542,358 | 460,722 | + 65,021 | - 6,124 | + 24,483 | - 65,446 | + 81,636 | + 99,570 |
| Ajmer City .. | 119,524 | 113,512 | 86,222 | 73,839 | 68,843 | 48,735 | + 6,012 | + 27,290 | + 12,383 | + 4,996 | + 20,108 | + 70,769 |
| Ajmer Tehsil... | 191,107 | 166,594 | 187,805 | 293,614 | 353,516 | 310,553 | + 24,513 | - 21,211 | + 548 | - 53,902 | + 42,968 | - 6,159 |
| Kekri Sub-division ... | 113,287 | 98,854 | 100,357 | | | | + 14,433 | - 7,503 | | | | |
| Beawar Tehsil | 87,643 | 72,524 | 121,011 | 109,459 | 119,999 | 58,707 | + 15,119 | - 4,700 | + 11,552 | - 10,540 | + 18,565 | + 34,940 |
| Todgarh Tehsil | 48,731 | 48,787 | | | | | + 4,944 | | | | | |

| DISTRICT. | MALES. | | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| AJMER-MERWARA | 296,081 | 269,566 | 266,198 | 251,026 | 288,325 | 248,844 | 264,211 | 225,705 | 235,197 | 225,886 | 254,033 | 211,878 |
| Ajmer City ... | 66,014 | 67,537 | 47,354 | 39,467 | 37,935 | 27,347 | 53,510 | 45,915 | 28,868 | 31,372 | 30,858 | 21,388 |
| Ajmer Tehsil... | 100,399 | 80,266 | 99,197 | 153,917 | 185,562 | 163,522 | 90,708 | 77,328 | 88,608 | 132,697 | 167,954 | 145,231 |
| Kekri Sub-division ... | 58,330 | 51,304 | 55,360 | | | | 54,957 | 47,650 | 50,937 | | | |
| Beawar Tehsil | 46,132 | 34,737 | 64,287 | 57,642 | 64,775 | 56,175 | 41,511 | 33,787 | 56,724 | 51,917 | 55,221 | 45,259 |
| Todgarh Tehsil | 25,206 | 22,762 | | | | | 23,525 | 21,025 | | | | |

TABLE III.

Towns and villages classified by population.

TABLE IV.

Towns classified by population with variation since 1881.

A Town, as defined in the Census Code, includes every Municipality of whatever size and every Cantonment.

The population of Deoli includes that residing in the small Agency area outside Municipal limits but immediately adjoining.

TABLE V.

Towns arranged territorially with population by Religion.

In this Table, Towns are arranged alphabetically.

The figures for Hindus include those of Aryas, Brahmos and Deo Samajists.

The column for 'Others' includes the following :—

| District. | Towns etc. | Religion. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---------------|------------|-----------------------|----------|--------|----------|
| Ajmer-Merwara | Ajmer City | Buddhist | 4 | 4 | ... |
| | " | Jew | 42 | 26 | 16 |
| | " | Religion not returned | 2 | 2 | ... |
| | Beawar. | Jew | 7 | 3 | 4 |

The Civil and Military population of Nasirabad Cantonment is as below :—

| | Civil | Military |
|------------|--------|----------|
| Population | 19,347 | 2,050 |

TABLE III.

Towns and Villages classified
by Population.

TABLE III.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES

| DISTRICT. | Total No. of inhabited towns and villages. | Population. | Under 500. | | 500 to 1,000. | | 1,000 to 2,000. | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | | Number. | Population. | Number. | Population. | Number. | Population. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| AJMER-MERWARA. | 752 | 560,292 | 509 | 114,117 | 149 | 103,618 | 59 | 79,238 |
| Ajmer City | 1 | 119,624 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ajmer Tehsil | 268 | 191,107 | 145 | 38,917 | 76 | 52,293 | 33 | 43,910 |
| Kekri Sub-Division | 162 | 113,287 | 97 | 26,918 | 38 | 27,016 | 14 | 19,122 |
| Beawar Tehsil | 234 | 87,643 | 208 | 36,261 | 19 | 13,435 | 5 | 7,030 |
| Todgarh Tehsil | 87 | 48,731 | 59 | 12,021 | 16 | 10,874 | 7 | 9,116 |

TABLE IV.

Towns Classified by Population.

TABLE IV.—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

| TOWN. | DISTRICT. | Description of town (Municipality, Sub- urb, Cantonment, etc.) | POPULATION. | | | | | | IN- 1921-31. |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| AJMER-MERWARA | Urban Population. | ... | 180,199 | 164,697 | 140,394 | 129,411 | 123,915 | 92,003 | + 15,502 |
| Class I. | 100,000 and over | | | | | | | | |
| Ajmer City | Ajmer-Merwara ... | M. | 119,624 | 113,512 | 86,222 | 73,839 | 68,843 | 48,735 | + 6,012 |
| Class III. | 20,000 to 50,000 | ... | 49,739 | 42,013 | 43,041 | 44,422 | 42,688 | 37,149 | + 7,726 |
| Beawar | Ajmer-Merwara ... | M. | 28,342 | 22,363 | 22,800 | 21,928 | 20,978 | 15,829 | + 5,980 |
| Nasirabad. | Ajmer-Merwara ... | C. | * 21,397 | 19,651 | 20,241 | 22,494 | 21,710 | 21,320 | + 1,746 |
| Class V. | 5,000 to 10,000 | | | | | | | | |
| Kekri | Ajmer-Merwara ... | M. | 7,179 | 5,698 | 5,926 | 7,053 | 7,100 | 6,119 | + 1,481 |
| Class VI. | Under 5,000 | | | | | | | | |
| Deoli | Ajmer-Merwara ... | M. | 3,757 | 3,474 | 5,305 | 4,097 | 5,284 | Not available | + 283 |

* Includes 2,050 males subject to Military law.

TABLE V.

Towns by Religion.

TABLE V.—TOWNS ARRANGED WITH

| TOWNS. | MUNICIPALITY, CANTONMENT, ETC. | URBAN POPULATION. | | | HINDU. | | | MUSLIM. | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| AJMER-MERWARA | ... | 180,199 | 98,874 | 81,325 | 112,911 | 61,420 | 51,491 | 53,905 | 29,881 | 24,024 |
| Ajmer City | M. | 119,624 | 66,014 | 53,510 | 71,814 | 39,121 | 32,193 | 40,548 | 22,746 | 17,802 |
| Beawar | M. | 28,342 | 15,307 | 13,035 | 20,105 | 10,851 | 9,254 | 5,069 | 2,707 | 2,363 |
| Deoli | M. | 3,757 | 2,048 | 1,709 | 3,070 | 1,705 | 1,365 | 595 | 292 | 303 |
| Kekri | M. | 7,179 | 3,644 | 3,535 | 5,904 | 2,685 | 2,619 | 1,369 | 674 | 695 |
| Nasirabad | C. | 21,397 | 11,861 | 9,536 | 13,118 | 7,058 | 6,060 | 6,324 | 3,462 | 2,862 |

TABLE III.

CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

Towns and Villages classified
by Population.

| 2,000 to 5,000. | | 5,000 to 10,000. | | 10,000 to 20,000. | | 20,000 to 50,000. | | 50,000 to 100,000. | | 100,000 and over. | | Encampments, Boat & Rail- way popula- tion unclassified. |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|---|
| Number. | Population. | Number. | Population. | Number. | Population. | Number. | Population. | Number. | Population. | Number. | Population. | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 31 | 86,487 | 1 | 7,179 | ... | ... | 2 | 49,588 | ... | ... | 1 | 118,579 | 1,486 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 118,579 | 945 |
| 13 | 34,950 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 21,397 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240 |
| 12 | 33,052 | 1 | 7,179 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 2,411 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 28,191 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 255 |
| 5 | 16,674 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 |

TABLE IV.

WITH VARIATIONS SINCE 1881.

Towns classified by Population.

| VARIATION— CREASE (+), DECREASE (-). | | | | Variation in period- 1881 to 1931. Increase (+). Decrease (-). | MALES. | | | FEMALES. | | |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|---|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|
| 1911-21. | 1901-11. | 1891-01. | 1881-91. | | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| + 24,303 | + 10,983 | + 5,496 | + 31,912 | + 88,196 | 98,874 | 95,755 | 77,177 | 81,325 | 68,942 | 63,217 |
| + 27,290 | + 12,883 | + 4,996 | + 20,108 | + 70,789 | 66,014 | 67,597 | 47,354 | 59,510 | 45,915 | 38,868 |
| - 1,028 | - 1,381 | + 1,734 | + 5,539 | + 12,590 | 27,168 | 23,327 | 23,626 | 22,571 | 18,686 | 19,415 |
| + 438 | + 872 | + 950 | + 5,149 | + 12,513 | 15,907 | 12,016 | 12,328 | 13,035 | 10,346 | 10,472 |
| - 590 | - 2,253 | + 784 | + 890 | + 77 | 11,861 | 11,911 | 11,298 | 9,536 | 8,340 | 8,943 |
| - 228 | - 1,127 | - 47 | + 981 | + 1,060 | 8,644 | 3,913 | 3,126 | 3,535 | 2,785 | 2,800 |
| - 1,731 | + 1,108 | - 1,187 | Not available | ... | 2,048 | 1,918 | 3,071 | 1,709 | 1,556 | 2,134 |

TABLE V.

POPULATION BY RELIGION.

Towns by Religion.

| JAIN. | | | CHRISTIAN. | | | TRIBAL. | | | ZOROASTRIAN. | | | SIKH. | | | OTHERS. | | |
|----------|--------|----------|------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 6,490 | 3,527 | 2,963 | 6,202 | 3,642 | 2,560 | 1 | 1 | ... | 300 | 141 | 159 | 335 | 227 | 108 | 55 | 35 | 20 |
| 2,942 | 1,580 | 1,362 | 4,161 | 2,242 | 1,919 | 1 | 1 | ... | 240 | 111 | 129 | 270 | 181 | 89 | 48 | 32 | 16 |
| 2,706 | 1,481 | 1,225 | 420 | 242 | 178 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| 58 | 83 | 25 | 81 | 17 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 486 | 273 | 213 | 9 | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 8 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 298 | 160 | 138 | 1,581 | 1,137 | 444 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 20 | 20 | 36 | 24 | 12 | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE VI.

Birth-Place.

TABLE VI.—BIRTH-PLACE.

| DISTRICT, STATE, PROVINCE OR COUNTRY WHERE BORN. | DISTRICT OR CITY WHERE ENUMERATED. | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | AJMER CITY. | | |
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Total Population ... | 560,292 | 296,081 | 264,211 | 119,524 | 66,014 | 53,510 |
| A. Born in India ... | 558,786 | 294,855 | 263,931 | 119,076 | 65,730 | 53,346 |
| PROVINCES. | | | | | | |
| Ajmer-Merwara ... | 458,848 | 246,110 | 208,788 | 67,579 | 36,761 | 30,818 |
| Assam ... | 21 | 16 | 6 | 17 | 18 | 4 |
| Baluchistan (Districts and Administered Territories) ... | 58 | 54 | 4 | 37 | 35 | 2 |
| Bengal ... | 430 | 267 | 163 | 373 | 235 | 133 |
| Bihar and Orissa ... | 100 | 60 | 40 | 85 | 48 | 37 |
| Bombay ... | 2,067 | 1,181 | 886 | 1,448 | 826 | 622 |
| Burma ... | 33 | 19 | 14 | 26 | 14 | 12 |
| Central Provinces and Berar ... | 457 | 241 | 216 | 306 | 163 | 143 |
| Coorg ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Delhi ... | 1,169 | 663 | 504 | 1,032 | 585 | 447 |
| Madras ... | 333 | 197 | 126 | 271 | 162 | 109 |
| North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories) ... | 289 | 287 | 52 | 216 | 182 | 34 |
| Punjab ... | 3,124 | 2,168 | 936 | 1,697 | 1,261 | 636 |
| United Provinces of Agra & Oudh... | 15,616 | 8,848 | 6,772 | 18,740 | 7,697 | 6,043 |
| STATES AND AGENCIES. | | | | | | |
| Baroda State ... | 71 | 39 | 32 | 63 | 34 | 29 |
| Bengal States ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Bihar and Orissa States ... | 6 | 6 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Bombay States ... | 90 | 62 | 28 | 67 | 50 | 17 |
| Central India Agency ... | 2,439 | 1,177 | 1,262 | 1,539 | 784 | 755 |
| Gwalior State, ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hyderabad State, ... | 450 | 274 | 176 | 211 | 140 | 71 |
| Kashmir State, ... | 34 | 23 | 11 | 26 | 18 | 8 |
| Madras States (Including Cochin and Travancore), ... | 13 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Mysore State, ... | 95 | 59 | 36 | 72 | 44 | 28 |
| Punjab States Agency, ... | 630 | 523 | 307 | 467 | 271 | 196 |
| Rajputana Agency, ... | 76,374 | 38,070 | 43,395 | 28,959 | 16,006 | 12,953 |
| United Provinces States, ... | 164 | 91 | 73 | 123 | 70 | 53 |
| Western India States Agency, ... | 323 | 191 | 131 | 169 | 96 | 73 |
| India Unspecified ... | 21 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 10 | 11 |
| French & Portuguese Settlements. | 338 | 228 | 110 | 322 | 217 | 105 |
| B. Born in other Asiatic Countries. | 172 | 130 | 42 | 119 | 94 | 25 |
| (i) Within British Dominions. | | | | | | |
| Ceylon, ... | 8 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| Straits Settlements and Malaya, ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Elsewhere, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (ii) Outside British Dominions. | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan, ... | 65 | 62 | 3 | 48 | 45 | 3 |
| China, ... | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| Nepal, ... | 49 | 27 | 22 | 18 | 11 | 7 |
| Elsewhere, ... | 41 | 28 | 13 | 37 | 26 | 11 |
| (iii) Asia Unspecified. | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| C. Born in Europe. | 1,266 | 1,053 | 213 | 296 | 164 | 132 |
| (i) United Kingdom and Ireland ... | 1,201 | 1,019 | 182 | 246 | 141 | 105 |
| (ii) British Possessions in Europe, ... | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| (iii) Continental Europe, ... | 59 | 30 | 29 | 48 | 21 | 27 |
| (iv) Europe Unspecified, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| D. Born in Africa. | 40 | 29 | 11 | 20 | 18 | 2 |
| (i) Within British Dominions. | | | | | | |
| Cape Colony, ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Saint Helena, ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| (ii) Africa Unspecified. | 37 | 26 | 11 | 17 | 15 | 2 |
| E. Born in America. | 10 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| America Unspecified, ... | 10 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| F. Born in Australasia. | 10 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (i) Within British Dominions. | | | | | | |
| Australia, ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Fiji Islands, ... | 5 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| New Zealand, ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| H. Birth-place Unspecified, or not returned. | 8 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | ... |

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

This Table is divided into two parts, each showing the distribution of population by age, sex and civil condition.

Part I.—Shows, for the District, the distribution of the total population (All Religions) and of each religion.

Part II.—Shows, for Ajmer City, the distribution of the total population (All Religions).

In Part II, the age periods are given in less detail than in Part I.

The term "Hindu" includes "Arya".

TABLE VII.

8

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.
Part I.

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

| AGE AND RELIGION. | POPULATION. | | | UNMARRIED. | | | MARRIED. | | | WIDOWED. | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| All Religions. | 560,292 | 296,081 | 264,211 | 217,250 | 133,452 | 83,798 | 282,116 | 142,706 | 139,410 | 60,926 | 19,923 | 41,003 |
| 0-1 ... | 18,658 | 9,274 | 9,384 | 18,320 | 9,104 | 9,216 | 329 | 166 | 163 | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| 1-2 ... | 16,777 | 8,316 | 8,462 | 16,417 | 8,174 | 8,243 | 346 | 184 | 212 | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| 2-3 ... | 17,360 | 8,487 | 8,873 | 16,816 | 8,816 | 8,000 | 528 | 162 | 366 | 16 | 9 | 7 |
| 3-4 ... | 16,647 | 8,252 | 8,395 | 15,773 | 7,985 | 7,788 | 851 | 256 | 595 | 23 | 11 | 13 |
| 4-5 ... | 15,613 | 7,948 | 7,665 | 14,522 | 7,601 | 6,921 | 1,061 | 334 | 727 | 30 | 18 | 17 |
| Total 0-5... | 85,055 | 42,276 | 42,779 | 81,848 | 41,180 | 40,668 | 3,115 | 1,052 | 2,063 | 92 | 44 | 48 |
| 5-10 ... | 68,573 | 36,408 | 32,164 | 56,896 | 32,414 | 24,483 | 11,419 | 3,851 | 7,568 | 257 | 143 | 114 |
| 10-15 ... | 63,553 | 34,404 | 29,154 | 43,111 | 27,428 | 15,683 | 20,018 | 6,781 | 13,279 | 434 | 242 | 192 |
| 15-20 ... | 55,704 | 29,565 | 26,139 | 15,754 | 13,795 | 1,959 | 38,866 | 15,315 | 23,651 | 1,084 | 555 | 529 |
| 20-25 ... | 57,363 | 30,621 | 26,742 | 9,492 | 9,039 | 453 | 46,154 | 20,719 | 25,435 | 1,717 | 863 | 854 |
| 25-30 ... | 45,877 | 24,646 | 21,231 | 9,337 | 5,179 | 158 | 39,640 | 20,243 | 19,397 | 2,000 | 1,224 | 1,676 |
| 30-35 ... | 39,217 | 20,968 | 18,249 | 2,087 | 1,968 | 119 | 33,405 | 17,593 | 15,812 | 3,725 | 1,407 | 2,318 |
| 35-40 ... | 35,609 | 18,946 | 16,663 | 1,497 | 1,417 | 80 | 27,531 | 15,510 | 12,021 | 6,581 | 2,019 | 4,563 |
| 40-45 ... | 31,919 | 17,219 | 14,700 | 1,314 | 1,251 | 63 | 22,985 | 13,652 | 9,333 | 7,620 | 2,316 | 5,304 |
| 45-50 ... | 25,689 | 14,360 | 11,329 | 732 | 690 | 42 | 15,789 | 10,820 | 4,969 | 9,169 | 2,850 | 6,318 |
| 50-55 ... | 20,055 | 11,188 | 8,867 | 632 | 602 | 30 | 11,248 | 8,071 | 3,177 | 8,375 | 2,615 | 2,650 |
| 55-60 ... | 12,605 | 6,488 | 6,117 | 264 | 246 | 18 | 5,419 | 4,148 | 1,271 | 6,922 | 2,094 | 4,828 |
| 60-65 ... | 10,131 | 4,854 | 5,267 | 198 | 179 | 19 | 3,855 | 2,977 | 878 | 6,068 | 1,698 | 4,370 |
| 65-70 ... | 3,914 | 1,848 | 2,066 | 75 | 66 | 9 | 1,276 | 1,019 | 257 | 2,563 | 763 | 1,800 |
| 70 and over... | 5,054 | 2,290 | 2,744 | 113 | 98 | 15 | 1,401 | 1,102 | 299 | 3,520 | 1,090 | 2,430 |
| Buddhist. | 4 | 4 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 0-1 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1-2 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2-3 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3-4 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4-5 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total 0-5... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5-10 ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-20 ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20-25 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25-30 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30-35 ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35-40 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40-45 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 45-50 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 50-55 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 55-60 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 60-65 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 65-70 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 70 and over... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Christian. | 6,947 | 4,000 | 2,947 | 4,527 | 2,813 | 1,714 | 2,097 | 1,084 | 1,013 | 323 | 103 | 220 |
| 0-1 ... | 167 | 82 | 85 | 167 | 82 | 85 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1-2 ... | 170 | 92 | 78 | 168 | 90 | 78 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2-3 ... | 156 | 81 | 75 | 156 | 81 | 75 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3-4 ... | 158 | 82 | 76 | 156 | 82 | 74 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 4-5 ... | 170 | 88 | 82 | 167 | 86 | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total 0-5... | 821 | 425 | 396 | 814 | 421 | 393 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 5-10 ... | 832 | 427 | 405 | 824 | 424 | 400 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 10-15 ... | 830 | 423 | 408 | 811 | 416 | 395 | 17 | 6 | 11 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 15-20 ... | 903 | 541 | 362 | 749 | 504 | 245 | 148 | 96 | 113 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| 20-25 ... | 973 | 654 | 319 | 723 | 573 | 150 | 241 | 79 | 162 | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| 25-30 ... | 680 | 452 | 228 | 333 | 283 | 45 | 331 | 158 | 173 | 16 | 6 | 10 |
| 30-35 ... | 514 | 293 | 221 | 142 | 112 | 30 | 347 | 168 | 179 | 25 | 13 | 12 |
| 35-40 ... | 413 | 223 | 190 | 43 | 27 | 16 | 331 | 182 | 149 | 39 | 14 | 25 |
| 40-45 ... | 352 | 199 | 153 | 31 | 15 | 16 | 279 | 174 | 105 | 42 | 10 | 33 |
| 45-50 ... | 219 | 128 | 91 | 23 | 12 | 11 | 155 | 106 | 49 | 41 | 10 | 31 |
| 50-55 ... | 163 | 96 | 67 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 111 | 75 | 36 | 34 | 10 | 24 |
| 55-60 ... | 88 | 50 | 38 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 52 | 38 | 14 | 29 | 8 | 21 |
| 60-65 ... | 65 | 34 | 31 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 39 | 23 | 9 | 27 | 7 | 20 |
| 65-70 ... | 39 | 21 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 12 | 4 | 21 | 8 | 13 |
| 70 and over... | 53 | 35 | 20 | 1 | 1 | ... | 24 | 21 | 8 | 30 | 13 | 17 |

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*Contd.*

| TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---------|----------|------------|--------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| AGE AND RELIGION. | POPULATION. | | | UNMARRIED. | | | MARRIED. | | | WIDOWED. | | |
| | Persons. | Males | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males | Females. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu. | 434,509 | 227,803 | 206,706 | 161,847 | 98,715 | 63,132 | 225,078 | 113,993 | 111,085 | 47,584 | 15,095 | 32,489 |
| 0—1 | 14,648 | 7,295 | 7,353 | 14,378 | 7,161 | 7,217 | 263 | 130 | 133 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 1—2 | 13,140 | 6,485 | 6,655 | 12,839 | 6,375 | 6,464 | 230 | 104 | 186 | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| 2—3 | 13,581 | 6,606 | 6,975 | 13,115 | 6,468 | 6,647 | 452 | 130 | 322 | 14 | 8 | 6 |
| 3—4 | 12,979 | 6,410 | 6,569 | 12,220 | 6,184 | 6,036 | 742 | 217 | 525 | 17 | 9 | 8 |
| 4—5 | 12,091 | 6,148 | 5,943 | 11,133 | 5,847 | 5,286 | 986 | 291 | 645 | 22 | 10 | 12 |
| Total 0—5 | 66,439 | 32,944 | 33,495 | 63,685 | 32,035 | 31,650 | 2,683 | 872 | 1,811 | 71 | 37 | 34 |
| 5—10 | 53,173 | 28,189 | 24,990 | 42,991 | 24,668 | 18,323 | 9,966 | 3,388 | 6,578 | 216 | 127 | 89 |
| 10—15 | 40,461 | 26,738 | 22,723 | 32,121 | 20,634 | 11,487 | 16,975 | 5,897 | 11,078 | 365 | 207 | 158 |
| 15—20 | 42,376 | 22,636 | 20,340 | 10,931 | 9,695 | 1,236 | 31,208 | 12,518 | 18,690 | 887 | 423 | 414 |
| 20—25 | 44,045 | 22,967 | 20,778 | 10,931 | 9,695 | 1,236 | 31,208 | 12,518 | 18,690 | 887 | 423 | 414 |
| 25—30 | 37,858 | 18,793 | 16,565 | 1,877 | 1,805 | 72 | 81,349 | 16,146 | 15,203 | 2,132 | 842 | 1,200 |
| 30—35 | 30,179 | 15,892 | 14,287 | 1,124 | 1,071 | 53 | 26,295 | 13,846 | 12,449 | 2,760 | 975 | 1,785 |
| 35—40 | 27,820 | 14,589 | 13,231 | 854 | 818 | 36 | 21,806 | 12,293 | 9,573 | 5,160 | 1,538 | 3,622 |
| 40—45 | 25,043 | 13,865 | 11,678 | 737 | 708 | 29 | 18,262 | 10,846 | 7,416 | 3,044 | 1,811 | 4,233 |
| 45—50 | 20,106 | 11,135 | 8,971 | 519 | 499 | 20 | 12,306 | 8,401 | 3,905 | 7,281 | 2,235 | 5,046 |
| 50—55 | 15,656 | 8,689 | 7,017 | 375 | 361 | 14 | 8,751 | 6,254 | 2,497 | 6,530 | 2,024 | 4,506 |
| 55—60 | 9,792 | 4,931 | 4,858 | 182 | 171 | 11 | 4,132 | 3,154 | 978 | 5,478 | 1,609 | 3,869 |
| 60—65 | 7,902 | 3,698 | 4,204 | 135 | 123 | 12 | 2,927 | 2,269 | 658 | 4,840 | 1,306 | 3,534 |
| 65—70 | 2,930 | 1,354 | 1,576 | 51 | 47 | 4 | 908 | 752 | 156 | 1,971 | 555 | 1,416 |
| 70 and over | 3,629 | 1,636 | 1,993 | 83 | 75 | 8 | 938 | 787 | 151 | 2,608 | 774 | 1,834 |
| Jain. | 19,497 | 10,427 | 9,070 | 8,003 | 5,225 | 2,778 | 8,110 | 4,098 | 4,012 | 3,384 | 1,104 | 2,280 |
| 0—1 | 601 | 297 | 304 | 596 | 293 | 303 | 5 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1—2 | 482 | 242 | 240 | 479 | 240 | 239 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2—3 | 454 | 237 | 217 | 449 | 235 | 214 | 5 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3—4 | 444 | 232 | 212 | 435 | 229 | 206 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 4—5 | 445 | 227 | 218 | 437 | 223 | 214 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Total 0—5 | 2,426 | 1,235 | 1,191 | 2,396 | 1,220 | 1,176 | 27 | 15 | 12 | 3 | ... | 3 |
| 5—10 | 2,088 | 1,154 | 924 | 1,990 | 1,123 | 867 | 93 | 29 | 64 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 10—15 | 1,937 | 1,084 | 853 | 1,644 | 1,027 | 617 | 286 | 54 | 232 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| 15—20 | 1,892 | 1,018 | 874 | 659 | 582 | 77 | 1,182 | 420 | 762 | 51 | 16 | 35 |
| 20—25 | 2,027 | 1,093 | 934 | 427 | 419 | 8 | 1,498 | 611 | 857 | 102 | 33 | 69 |
| 25—30 | 1,607 | 845 | 762 | 188 | 183 | 5 | 1,224 | 608 | 616 | 195 | 54 | 141 |
| 30—35 | 1,484 | 797 | 687 | 163 | 153 | 5 | 1,067 | 571 | 496 | 254 | 68 | 196 |
| 35—40 | 1,400 | 747 | 653 | 146 | 139 | 7 | 849 | 496 | 353 | 405 | 112 | 293 |
| 40—45 | 1,316 | 703 | 613 | 142 | 136 | 6 | 719 | 426 | 293 | 455 | 141 | 314 |
| 45—50 | 1,138 | 629 | 509 | 106 | 103 | 3 | 499 | 335 | 164 | 533 | 191 | 342 |
| 50—55 | 918 | 501 | 417 | 76 | 73 | 3 | 346 | 249 | 97 | 496 | 179 | 317 |
| 55—60 | 544 | 283 | 261 | 31 | 30 | 1 | 162 | 125 | 37 | 361 | 128 | 223 |
| 60—65 | 390 | 188 | 202 | 19 | 17 | 2 | 97 | 76 | 21 | 274 | 95 | 179 |
| 65—70 | 162 | 76 | 86 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 34 | 28 | 6 | 118 | 39 | 79 |
| 70 and over | 168 | 74 | 94 | 6 | 6 | ... | 27 | 25 | 2 | 135 | 43 | 92 |
| Jew. | 49 | 29 | 20 | 26 | 18 | 8 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 0—1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1—2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2—3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3—4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4—5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total 0—5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20—25 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25—30 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30—35 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35—40 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40—45 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 45—50 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 50—55 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 55—60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 60—65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 65—70 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 70 and over | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE VII.

10

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.
Part I.TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.—*Contd.*

| AGE AND RELIGION. | POPULATION. | | | UNMARRIED. | | | MARRIED. | | | WIDOWED. | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Persons. | Males | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Muslim. | 97,133 | 52,665 | 44,468 | 41,883 | 26,098 | 15,785 | 45,780 | 23,005 | 22,775 | 9,470 | 3,562 | 5,908 |
| 0-1 ... | 3,168 | 1,556 | 1,507 | 3,100 | 1,524 | 1,576 | 61 | 32 | 29 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 1-2 ... | 2,919 | 1,460 | 1,459 | 2,865 | 1,433 | 1,432 | 51 | 26 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 2-3 ... | 3,087 | 1,521 | 1,566 | 3,015 | 1,490 | 1,525 | 70 | 30 | 40 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 3-4 ... | 2,997 | 1,493 | 1,505 | 2,894 | 1,454 | 1,440 | 99 | 36 | 63 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 4-5 ... | 2,850 | 1,455 | 1,395 | 2,729 | 1,415 | 1,314 | 115 | 38 | 77 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Total 0-5 ... | 15,016 | 7,484 | 7,532 | 14,603 | 7,316 | 7,287 | 396 | 162 | 234 | 17 | 6 | 11 |
| 5-10 ... | 12,214 | 6,500 | 5,714 | 10,852 | 6,062 | 4,790 | 1,327 | 424 | 903 | 35 | 14 | 21 |
| 10-15 ... | 11,065 | 6,016 | 5,049 | 8,933 | 5,227 | 3,706 | 2,673 | 758 | 1,915 | 59 | 31 | 28 |
| 15-20 ... | 9,711 | 5,353 | 4,358 | 8,329 | 2,950 | 5,379 | 6,197 | 2,192 | 4,005 | 185 | 111 | 74 |
| 20-25 ... | 10,089 | 5,486 | 4,603 | 2,106 | 1,398 | 108 | 7,675 | 3,226 | 4,373 | 308 | 192 | 116 |
| 25-30 ... | 8,043 | 4,450 | 3,592 | 911 | 881 | 80 | 6,581 | 3,350 | 3,331 | 550 | 319 | 231 |
| 30-35 ... | 6,885 | 3,899 | 2,986 | 689 | 614 | 25 | 5,571 | 2,939 | 2,632 | 675 | 346 | 329 |
| 35-40 ... | 6,850 | 3,327 | 2,523 | 449 | 430 | 19 | 4,442 | 2,549 | 1,893 | 959 | 318 | 611 |
| 40-45 ... | 5,096 | 2,898 | 2,198 | 402 | 391 | 11 | 3,593 | 2,161 | 1,472 | 1,061 | 346 | 715 |
| 45-50 ... | 4,126 | 2,410 | 1,716 | 82 | 74 | 8 | 2,764 | 1,928 | 826 | 1,290 | 408 | 882 |
| 50-55 ... | 3,246 | 1,910 | 1,336 | 63 | 56 | 6 | 1,986 | 1,456 | 530 | 1,798 | 398 | 800 |
| 55-60 ... | 2,138 | 1,198 | 940 | 44 | 41 | 3 | 1,047 | 812 | 235 | 1,047 | 345 | 702 |
| 60-65 ... | 1,727 | 914 | 813 | 37 | 34 | 3 | 779 | 592 | 187 | 911 | 288 | 623 |
| 65-70 ... | 768 | 388 | 380 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 812 | 222 | 90 | 444 | 157 | 287 |
| 70 and over... | 1,160 | 592 | 628 | 22 | 15 | 7 | 407 | 264 | 143 | 781 | 253 | 478 |
| Sikh. | 341 | 232 | 109 | 150 | 114 | 36 | 166 | 107 | 59 | 25 | 11 | 14 |
| 0-1 ... | 12 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1-2 ... | 13 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2-3 ... | 11 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3-4 ... | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4-5 ... | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total 0-5 ... | 49 | 31 | 18 | 49 | 31 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5-10 ... | 30 | 20 | 10 | 30 | 20 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 ... | 32 | 23 | 9 | 28 | 21 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-20 ... | 42 | 27 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 25 | 12 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 20-25 ... | 51 | 32 | 19 | 11 | 11 | ... | 37 | 19 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 25-30 ... | 44 | 32 | 12 | 8 | 8 | ... | 35 | 24 | 11 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 30-35 ... | 34 | 26 | 8 | 5 | 5 | ... | 25 | 19 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 35-40 ... | 15 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | 11 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 40-45 ... | 12 | 9 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 7 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 45-50 ... | 11 | 8 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 8 | 7 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 50-55 ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 55-60 ... | 6 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 60-65 ... | 5 | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 65-70 ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 70 and over... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Tribal. | 1,509 | 777 | 732 | 624 | 380 | 244 | 762 | 355 | 407 | 123 | 42 | 81 |
| 0-1 ... | 59 | 32 | 27 | 59 | 32 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1-2 ... | 48 | 26 | 22 | 48 | 26 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2-3 ... | 66 | 35 | 31 | 65 | 35 | 30 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3-4 ... | 56 | 29 | 27 | 55 | 29 | 26 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4-5 ... | 43 | 22 | 21 | 42 | 22 | 20 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total 0-5 ... | 272 | 144 | 128 | 269 | 144 | 125 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5-10 ... | 199 | 108 | 91 | 174 | 101 | 73 | 25 | 7 | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 ... | 186 | 102 | 84 | 191 | 86 | 45 | 54 | 15 | 39 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 15-20 ... | 134 | 69 | 65 | 91 | 30 | 1 | 100 | 36 | 64 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| 20-25 ... | 139 | 69 | 70 | 15 | 15 | ... | 120 | 52 | 68 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 25-30 ... | 116 | 57 | 59 | 3 | 3 | ... | 107 | 51 | 56 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 30-35 ... | 94 | 45 | 49 | 1 | 1 | ... | 86 | 41 | 45 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| 35-40 ... | 88 | 39 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 34 | 41 | 13 | 5 | 8 |
| 40-45 ... | 82 | 37 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 66 | 31 | 35 | 16 | 6 | 10 |
| 45-50 ... | 68 | 37 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | 51 | 33 | 18 | 17 | 4 | 13 |
| 50-55 ... | 49 | 27 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 24 | 12 | 13 | 3 | 10 |
| 55-60 ... | 30 | 16 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 13 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 9 |
| 60-65 ... | 26 | 13 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 11 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 10 |
| 65-70 ... | 9 | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| 70 and over... | 17 | 10 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | 12 | 5 | 7 |

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.—(Concluded.)

[illegible]

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.
Part II.

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART II.—BY CITIES.

All Religions.

| AGE AND RELIGION. | POPULATION. | | | UNMARRIED. | | | MARRIED. | | | WIDOWED. | | |
|----------------------|-------------|--------|----------|------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Ajmer City | 119,524 | 66,014 | 53,510 | 47,239 | 29,153 | 18,086 | 59,852 | 32,359 | 27,493 | 12,433 | 4,502 | 7,931 |
| 0—1 ... | 3,780 | 1,847 | 1,933 | 3,729 | 1,818 | 1,911 | 48 | 27 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1—5 ... | 12,672 | 6,995 | 6,877 | 12,326 | 6,154 | 6,172 | 322 | 131 | 191 | 24 | 10 | 14 |
| 5—10 ... | 18,218 | 7,097 | 6,121 | 11,783 | 6,622 | 5,161 | 1,392 | 454 | 938 | 43 | 21 | 22 |
| 10—15 ... | 12,781 | 6,940 | 5,791 | 9,620 | 5,976 | 3,644 | 3,024 | 924 | 2,100 | 87 | 40 | 47 |
| 15—20 ... | 12,966 | 7,059 | 5,907 | 4,434 | 3,758 | 676 | 8,234 | 3,150 | 5,084 | 298 | 151 | 147 |
| 20—30 ... | 25,110 | 14,235 | 10,875 | 3,867 | 3,564 | 303 | 19,902 | 9,992 | 9,910 | 1,341 | 679 | 663 |
| 30—40 ... | 17,513 | 10,420 | 7,093 | 856 | 744 | 112 | 14,279 | 8,719 | 5,554 | 2,384 | 957 | 1,427 |
| 40—50 ... | 11,834 | 6,736 | 4,598 | 349 | 295 | 54 | 7,853 | 5,416 | 2,437 | 3,132 | 1,025 | 2,107 |
| 50—60 ... | 6,245 | 3,490 | 2,755 | 165 | 136 | 29 | 3,302 | 2,479 | 823 | 2,778 | 875 | 1,903 |
| 60 and over... | 3,955 | 1,895 | 2,060 | 110 | 86 | 24 | 1,502 | 1,067 | 435 | 2,343 | 742 | 1,601 |

TABLE VIII.
Civil Condition by Age.

TABLE VIII.—CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES.

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Locality. | Sex. | UNMARRIED. | | | | | | MARRIED. | | | | | | WIDOWED. | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|------------------------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|--------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|--------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|-------|
| | | | Population dealt with. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Total. | 0 to 6 | 7 to 13 | 14 to 16 | 17 to 23 | 24 to 43 | 44 and over. | Total. | 0 to 6 | 7 to 13 | 14 to 16 | 17 to 23 | 24 to 43 | 44 and over. | Total. | 0 to 6 | 7 to 13 | 14 to 16 | 17 to 23 | 24 to 43 | 44 and over. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Bahli | ... | Males | 10,143 | 4,011 | 1,891 | 1,314 | 374 | 303 | 112 | 17 | 5,534 | 83 | 297 | 324 | 965 | 2,636 | 1,240 | 598 | 1 | 18 | 5 | 40 | 166 | 368 |
| | | Females | 9,791 | 2,730 | 1,321 | 827 | 37 | 11 | 27 | 7 | 5,552 | 135 | 657 | 597 | 1,287 | 2,439 | 437 | 1,449 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 26 | 454 | 960 |
| Jat | ... | Males | 15,919 | 5,880 | 2,576 | 1,714 | 454 | 560 | 468 | 108 | 8,556 | 171 | 833 | 600 | 1,631 | 3,333 | 1,499 | 1,488 | 5 | 36 | 32 | 69 | 501 | 837 |
| | | Females | 14,073 | 3,906 | 2,430 | 920 | 35 | 3 | 8 | ... | 8,324 | 383 | 1,220 | 847 | 1,786 | 3,372 | 716 | 2,353 | 9 | 23 | 20 | 41 | 673 | 1,587 |
| Mali | ... | Males | 7,680 | 2,070 | 1,326 | 1,011 | 264 | 227 | 110 | 33 | 4,200 | 38 | 248 | 273 | 710 | 2,080 | 851 | 510 | 2 | 10 | ... | 18 | 175 | 305 |
| | | Females | 6,983 | 1,778 | 1,210 | 586 | 24 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3,957 | 133 | 571 | 401 | 853 | 1,655 | 344 | 1,248 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 15 | 408 | 813 |
| Rawat | ... | Males | 43,303 | 22,702 | 9,935 | 7,475 | 2,518 | 2,582 | 973 | 219 | 18,454 | 142 | 391 | 547 | 2,426 | 9,583 | 5,365 | 2,206 | 2 | 7 | 14 | 68 | 548 | 1,567 |
| | | Females | 39,577 | 15,348 | 9,009 | 5,717 | 549 | 45 | 20 | 8 | 19,418 | 203 | 953 | 1,846 | 4,648 | 9,605 | 2,163 | 4,811 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 64 | 1,304 | 3,428 |
| Merat | ... | Males | 13,623 | 7,067 | 2,832 | 2,278 | 810 | 880 | 277 | 40 | 5,922 | 44 | 123 | 151 | 868 | 3,168 | 1,569 | 634 | ... | 6 | 8 | 17 | 161 | 443 |
| | | Females | 12,026 | 4,574 | 2,797 | 1,622 | 128 | 16 | 9 | 2 | 6,007 | 78 | 309 | 670 | 1,523 | 2,855 | 572 | 1,445 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 17 | 382 | 1,095 |
| Ralgar | ... | Males | 11,558 | 5,120 | 2,378 | 1,833 | 489 | 312 | 80 | 28 | 5,865 | 39 | 218 | 305 | 1,137 | 3,007 | 1,159 | 573 | ... | 5 | 7 | 29 | 171 | 361 |
| | | Females | 11,046 | 3,753 | 2,500 | 1,170 | 65 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 5,815 | 69 | 573 | 813 | 1,401 | 2,527 | 432 | 1,478 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 26 | 506 | 933 |
| Rajput | ... | Males | 9,687 | 4,637 | 1,418 | 1,306 | 476 | 745 | 480 | 212 | 4,455 | 19 | 56 | 94 | 679 | 2,603 | 1,005 | 595 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 170 | 400 |
| | | Females | 7,586 | 2,267 | 1,283 | 843 | 83 | 29 | 22 | 7 | 3,687 | 29 | 180 | 326 | 1,041 | 1,817 | 294 | 1,632 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 55 | 541 | 1,022 |

TABLE IX.

14

Infirmities.—Distribution by Age.

TABLE IX.—INFIRMITIES.—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE.

| AGE. | POPULATION AFFLICTED. | | | INSANE. | | | DEAF-MUTES. | | | BLIND. | | | LEPERS. | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Total | 2,807 | 1,386 | 1,421 | 217 | 145 | 72 | 410 | 261 | 149 | 2,162 | 968 | 1,194 | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| 0-1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1-2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2-3 | 7 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3-4 | 11 | 6 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4-5 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total 0-5 | 41 | 20 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 24 | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5-10 | 95 | 56 | 39 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 66 | 33 | 33 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 10-15 | 112 | 69 | 43 | 17 | 12 | 5 | 31 | 19 | 12 | 63 | 37 | 26 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 15-20 | 123 | 81 | 42 | 24 | 19 | 5 | 30 | 21 | 9 | 67 | 39 | 28 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| 20-25 | 133 | 87 | 46 | 26 | 22 | 4 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 77 | 45 | 32 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 25-30 | 127 | 76 | 51 | 24 | 18 | 6 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 73 | 38 | 35 | ... | ... | ... |
| 30-35 | 127 | 71 | 56 | 23 | 16 | 7 | 31 | 22 | 9 | 72 | 32 | 40 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 35-40 | 190 | 90 | 100 | 21 | 13 | 8 | 33 | 23 | 10 | 133 | 52 | 81 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 40-45 | 218 | 105 | 113 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 33 | 22 | 11 | 164 | 70 | 94 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| 45-50 | 263 | 133 | 130 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 31 | 20 | 11 | 212 | 101 | 111 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 50-55 | 249 | 125 | 124 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 27 | 19 | 8 | 208 | 99 | 109 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 55-60 | 321 | 140 | 181 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 30 | 18 | 12 | 282 | 118 | 164 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 60-65 | 310 | 126 | 184 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 26 | 14 | 12 | 280 | 111 | 169 | ... | ... | ... |
| 65-70 | 180 | 79 | 101 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 163 | 70 | 93 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 70 and over | 318 | 128 | 190 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 26 | 14 | 12 | 288 | 111 | 177 | ... | ... | ... |

NOTE.—No instances of dual infirmity were returned.

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

| Group Number. | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | | | | AJMER CITY. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|----------------|----------|---------|----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| | | Total Earners | | | | | Total Working Dependents | | | | | Total Non-working Dependents | | | | | Total Population | | | | | | |
| | | Males | | Females | | Total following occupation. | As Principal occupation. | | As Working Dependents. | | As Subsidiary to other occupation. | | Males | | Females | | Total following occupation. | As Principal occupation. | | As Working Dependents. | | As Subsidiary to other occupation. | |
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| 1 | Classes A, B, C and D. | ... | 317,877 | 175,671 | 31,433 | 16,469 | 69,951 | 21,911 | 2,442 | 46,453 | 39,326 | 4,273 | 665 | 664 | 1,480 | 45 | | | | | | | |
| | Class A.—Production of Raw Materials | ... | 197,456 | 88,355 | 15,268 | 14,599 | 65,751 | 12,087 | 1,396 | 2,793 | 2,106 | 215 | 18 | 51 | 395 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| | Sub-Class I.—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation | ... | 196,661 | 87,735 | 15,195 | 14,598 | 65,750 | 11,988 | 1,395 | 2,789 | 2,102 | 215 | 18 | 51 | 395 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| | Order I.—Pasture and Agriculture | ... | 196,638 | 87,723 | 15,188 | 14,598 | 65,750 | 11,984 | 1,395 | 2,775 | 2,095 | 208 | 18 | 51 | 395 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| | Order I (a).—Cultivation | ... | 185,626 | 82,571 | 14,687 | 11,567 | 64,417 | 11,051 | 1,333 | 2,147 | 1,562 | 144 | 10 | 39 | 384 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| | Non-cultivating Proprietors taking rent in money or kind... | 4,509 | 2,408 | 638 | ... | ... | ... | 1,463 | 71 | 841 | 297 | 17 | ... | ... | 96 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | Estate Agents and Managers of Owners | 801 | 645 | 89 | ... | ... | ... | 66 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Estate Agents and Managers of Government | 30 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Rent Collectors, Clerks, etc... | 18 | 6 | 10 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Cultivating Owners | 38,116 | 34,682 | 781 | ... | ... | 2,698 | 25 | 903 | 680 | 18 | ... | ... | 203 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Tenant Cultivators | 85,482 | 29,609 | 941 | ... | ... | 4,887 | 45 | 709 | 563 | 63 | ... | ... | 81 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Agricultural labourers and helpers in Agriculture | 106,610 | 15,192 | 12,298 | 11,567 | 64,417 | 2,016 | 1,190 | 189 | 83 | 46 | 10 | 39 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Order I (b).—Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc. (Planters, Managers, Clerks, and Labourers.) | 417 | 378 | 20 | 3 | 1 | 15 | ... | 281 | 263 | 16 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | | | | | | | | |
| | Tea | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | |
| | Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers | 416 | 378 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 16 | ... | 281 | 263 | 16 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Order I (c).—Forestry | 370 | 290 | 53 | 3 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 144 | 113 | 27 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Forest Officers, Rangers, Guards, etc. | 128 | 120 | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 40 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Wood-cutters and charcoal-burners | 188 | 150 | 19 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 82 | 69 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Collectors of forest produce | 54 | 20 | 39 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 22 | 4 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | |

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—Continued.

| Group Number. | Occupation. | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | AJMER CITY. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|
| | | Total following occupa- tion. | | As Principal occupation. | | As Working Dependents. | | As Subsidiary to other occupation. | | Total following occupa- tion. | | As Principal occupation. | | As Working Dependents. | | As Subsidiary to other occupation. | |
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | |
| Order 5.—Textiles—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles ... | 274 | 120 | 82 | 2 | 69 | 1 | ... | 46 | 32 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 50 | Lace, Crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc. and insufficiently described textile industries ... | 668 | 513 | 45 | 80 | 20 | 6 | ... | 487 | 416 | 42 | 8 | 20 | 1 | ... | | |
| Order 6.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | Working in leather ... | 3,569 | 2,560 | 101 | 76 | 128 | 676 | 36 | 24 | 16 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 52 | Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except buttons)... | 33 | 10 | 14 | ... | 134 | 4 | ... | 23 | 15 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Order 7.—Wood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | ... | 3,534 | 2,599 | 181 | 55 | 49 | 589 | 61 | 911 | 795 | 67 | 6 | 19 | 24 | ... | | |
| 54 | Sawyers ... | 48 | 35 | 1 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 15 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 55 | Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ... | 2,625 | 2,227 | 12 | 42 | 1 | 341 | 2 | 686 | 656 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 19 | ... | | |
| 56 | Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials ... | 861 | 337 | 168 | 13 | 48 | 286 | 59 | 210 | 124 | 61 | 2 | 18 | 6 | ... | | |
| Order 8.—Metals | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | Smelting, forging and rolling of iron and other metals... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 58 | Makers of arms, guns, etc. ... | 11 | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 59 | Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements ... | 1,488 | 1,241 | 118 | 24 | 30 | 74 | 1 | 409 | 397 | 4 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 60 | Workers in brass, copper and bell metal ... | 189 | 105 | 25 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 21 | 18 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 61 | Workers in other metals (except precious metals) ... | 96 | 80 | 1 | 1 | ... | 14 | ... | 60 | 57 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Order 9.—Ceramics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 62 | ... | 3,029 | 1,601 | 586 | 109 | 419 | 277 | 37 | 169 | 109 | 47 | ... | 12 | 1 | ... | | |
| 63 | Potters and makers of earthen-ware ... | 2,753 | 1,382 | 577 | 100 | 419 | 238 | 37 | 160 | 107 | 40 | ... | 12 | 1 | ... | | |
| 64 | Brick and tile makers ... | 10 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 65 | Other workers in ceramics ... | 266 | 217 | 1 | 9 | ... | 89 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Order 10.—Chemical products properly so-called and analogous | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 66 | Manufacture of matches, fire-works and other explosives ... | 9 | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 67 | Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice ... | 38 | 36 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 32 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |

TABLE X.

Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—Continued.

| Group Number. | Occupation. | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | | AJMER CITY. | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-----|------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|----------|--|
| | | Total following occupation. | | As Principal occupation. | | As Working Dependents. | | As Subsidiary to other occupation. | | Total following occupation. | | As Principal occupation. | | As Working Dependents. | | As Subsidiary to other occupation. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Males. | Females. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Order 10.—Chemical products properly so-called and analogous—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 68 | Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils | 1,058 | 641 | 178 | 26 | 65 | 139 | 9 | | 144 | 104 | 34 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 69 | Manufacture and refining of mineral oils | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 70 | Others | 36 | 28 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | | 11 | 7 | 1 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Order 11.—Food Industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1,865 | 1,044 | 629 | 8 | 56 | 107 | 21 | | 714 | 537 | 154 | 1 | 14 | 7 | 1 | | |
| 71 | Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders | 447 | 100 | 203 | 2 | 5 | 60 | 18 | | 140 | 64 | 72 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | | |
| 72 | Grain parchers, etc. | 78 | 49 | 19 | 1 | 6 | 8 | ... | | 23 | 20 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 73 | Butchers | 805 | 290 | 7 | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | | 202 | 199 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | | |
| 74 | Makers of sugar, molasses and gur | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 75 | Makers of sugar, molasses and gur | 847 | 312 | 15 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | | 109 | 101 | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | | |
| 76 | Sweetmeat and condiment makers | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 77 | Brewers and distillers | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | 32 | ... | 3 | | 174 | 92 | 67 | ... | 13 | ... | 2 | | |
| 78 | Manufacturers of Tobacco | 611 | 225 | 320 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 79 | Manufacturers of Opium | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | |
| 81 | Others | 71 | 65 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 64 | 59 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Order 12.—Industries of dress and the toilet. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 8,369 | 6,088 | 1,156 | 90 | 372 | 606 | 57 | | 2,820 | 2,301 | 363 | 17 | 88 | 41 | 10 | | |
| 82 | Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers | 1,640 | 1,281 | 103 | 86 | 34 | 164 | 23 | | 555 | 500 | 29 | 7 | 11 | 8 | ... | | |
| 83 | Tailors, Milliners, dress-makers and darning | 1,980 | 1,384 | 392 | 20 | 95 | 49 | 10 | | 743 | 653 | 68 | 5 | 7 | 10 | ... | | |
| 84 | Embroiderers, hat-makers, and makers of other articles of wear | 26 | 13 | 9 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | | 16 | 13 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 85 | Washing and cleaning | 1,207 | 672 | 331 | 8 | 96 | 84 | 16 | | 621 | 386 | 141 | 8 | ... | 5 | ... | | |
| 86 | Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers | 2,110 | 1,754 | 40 | 3 | 26 | 285 | 2 | | 647 | 468 | 117 | 1 | 41 | 18 | ... | | |
| 87 | Other industries connected with the toilet | 1,456 | 1,005 | 282 | 23 | 117 | 23 | 6 | | 388 | 332 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | | |
| Order 13.—Furniture Industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 51 | 49 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | | 39 | 37 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 88 | Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc. | 48 | 46 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | | 36 | 34 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 89 | Upholsterers, tent-makers, etc. | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 8 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Order 14.—Building Industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 4,051 | 3,033 | 718 | 10 | 50 | 222 | 18 | | 1,757 | 1,512 | 192 | 4 | 25 | 21 | 3 | | |
| 90 | Lime burners, cement workers; Excavators and well-sinkers; Stone cutters and dressers; Brick layers and masons; Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials); painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc. | 4,051 | 3,033 | 718 | 10 | 50 | 222 | 18 | | 1,757 | 1,512 | 192 | 4 | 25 | 21 | 3 | | |

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—Continued.

TABLE X.
Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

| Group Number. | Occupation. | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | AJMER CITY. | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|
| | | Total following occupation. | As Principal occupation. | | As Working Dependents. | | As Subsidiary to other occupation. | | Total following occupation. | As Principal occupation. | | As Working Dependents. | | As Subsidiary to other occupation. | |
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | Order 15.—Construction of Means of Transport | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 91 | Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles ... | 14 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Order 16.—Production and Transmission of Physical Force | 78 | 74 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 55 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 94 | Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc., Gas works and electric light and power ... | 78 | 74 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 55 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Order 17.—Miscellaneous and undefined Industries | 5,865 | 3,966 | 1,209 | 104 | 470 | 96 | 20 | 2,347 | 1,834 | 362 | 17 | 100 | 34 | ... |
| 95 | Printers, engravers, book-binders, etc. ... | 326 | 274 | 44 | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 209 | 205 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 96 | Makers of Musical Instruments ... | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 97 | Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc. ... | 75 | 69 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 61 | 56 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| 98 | Makers of jewellery and ornaments ... | 1,490 | 1,974 | 23 | 34 | 22 | 37 | ... | 791 | 693 | 7 | 8 | ... | 15 | ... |
| 99 | Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy-making, taxidermy, etc.) ... | 355 | 291 | 69 | 7 | 34 | 8 | 6 | 117 | 91 | 11 | 1 | 13 | 1 | ... |
| 100 | Scavenging ... | 3,615 | 2,015 | 1,072 | 59 | 414 | 41 | 14 | 1,295 | 786 | 842 | 7 | 79 | 11 | ... |
| | Sub-Class IV.—Transport | 15,552 | 14,348 | 390 | 27 | 19 | 764 | 4 | 12,009 | 11,850 | 51 | 19 | ... | 89 | ... |
| | Order 19.—Transport by Water | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 101 | Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc., Ship brokers, boatmen and tow-men ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 103 | Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals, including pilots ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Order 20.—Transport by Road | 3,302 | 2,319 | 319 | 8 | 13 | 640 | 3 | 924 | 871 | 30 | 4 | ... | 19 | ... |
| 105 | Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges ... | 44 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 39 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... |
| 106 | Labourers employed on roads and bridges ... | 741 | 330 | 293 | 1 | 7 | 107 | 3 | 63 | 43 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 107 | Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams) ... | 30 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 22 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 108 | Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles ... | 1,418 | 963 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 436 | ... | 354 | 347 | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 109 | Palkis, etc. bearers and owners ... | 28 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 20 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—Continued.

| Group Number. | Occupation. | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | | | | AJMER CITY. | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|-----|-----|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Total following occupation. | As Principal occupation. | | As Working Dependents. | | As Subsidiary to other occupation. | | Total following occupation. | As Principal occupation. | | As Working Dependents. | | As Subsidiary to other occupation. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | | | | | |
| | Order 27.—Trade in wood | 84 | 68 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 119 | Trade in wood (not firewood) | 68 | 68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 121 | Trade in bamboos and canes... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 122 | Trade in thatches and other forest produce | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | Order 28.—Trade in Metals | 19 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 123 | Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools etc. | 19 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | Order 29.—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles. | 28 | ... | 24 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 124 | Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles | 28 | ... | 24 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | Order 30.—Trade in chemical products | 79 | 70 | 4 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 46 | 43 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 125 | Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc. | 79 | 70 | 4 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 46 | 43 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | Order 31.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. | 795 | 719 | 35 | 3 | 7 | 28 | 3 | 474 | 455 | 13 | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 126 | Vendors of wine liquors, aerated waters and ice | 291 | 237 | 23 | 3 | 7 | 20 | 1 | 115 | 107 | 5 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 127 | Owners and Managers of hotels, cook-shops, Sarais, etc. (and employees) | 186 | 173 | 9 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 101 | 91 | 8 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 128 | Hawkers of drink and foodstuffs | 318 | 310 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 258 | 257 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | Order 32.—Other trade in foodstuffs | 9,277 | 6,831 | 1,078 | 141 | 172 | 966 | 89 | 2,560 | 2,070 | 353 | 7 | 65 | 53 | 7 | ... | | | | | |
| 129 | Grain and pulse dealers | 545 | 476 | 54 | ... | 1 | 11 | 3 | 930 | 299 | 29 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 130 | Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices | 376 | 348 | 10 | ... | 2 | 14 | ... | 180 | 170 | 8 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 131 | Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry | 1,118 | 500 | 215 | 1 | 40 | 351 | ... | 339 | 240 | 66 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 132 | Dealers in animals for food | 325 | 308 | 1 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 37 | 36 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 133 | Dealers in fodder for animals | 279 | 137 | 77 | ... | 2 | 33 | 80 | 26 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 134 | Dealers in other foodstuffs | 6,348 | 4,809 | 713 | 180 | 126 | 538 | 43 | 1,497 | 1,175 | 284 | 5 | 57 | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 135 | Dealers in tobacco | 258 | 233 | 9 | ... | 1 | 8 | ... | 144 | 135 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 136 | Dealers in opium | 28 | 20 | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | Order 33.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles | 552 | 468 | 37 | 7 | 20 | 16 | 4 | 216 | 207 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 138 | Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.) | 552 | 468 | 37 | 7 | 20 | 16 | 4 | 216 | 207 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |

TABLE X.

Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—Continued.

| Group Number. | Occupation. | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | | | | AJMER CITY. | | | | | |
|---------------|--|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|--|
| | | Total following occupation. | | As Principal occupation. | | As Working Dependents. | | As Subsidiary to other occupation. | | Total following occupation. | As Principal occupation. | | As Working Dependents. | | As Subsidiary to other occupation. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| | Order 34.—Trade in furniture | 128 | 97 | 21 | ... | 4 | 3 | 3 | | 85 | 79 | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| 139 | Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding | 90 | 74 | 8 | ... | 4 | 8 | 1 | | 70 | 67 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| 140 | Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc. | 38 | 23 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | | 15 | 13 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Order 35.—Trade in building materials | 18 | 6 | ... | 1 | 1 | 10 | ... | | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 141 | Trade in building materials (other than bricks, tiles and woody materials) | 18 | 6 | ... | 1 | 1 | 10 | ... | | 8 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Order 36.—Trade in means of transport | 768 | 597 | 7 | ... | ... | 163 | 1 | | 107 | 102 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 142 | Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc. | 27 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 21 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 143 | Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc. | 514 | 869 | 1 | ... | ... | 144 | ... | | 74 | 73 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 144 | Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. | 227 | 201 | 6 | ... | ... | 19 | 1 | | 13 | 8 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Order 37.—Trade in fuel | 2,984 | 937 | 1,236 | 22 | 191 | 364 | 234 | | 179 | 134 | 22 | ... | 1 | 14 | 1 | |
| 145 | Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. | 2,984 | 937 | 1,236 | 22 | 191 | 364 | 234 | | 179 | 134 | 22 | ... | 1 | 14 | 1 | |
| | Order 38.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences | 451 | 374 | 52 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 2 | | 134 | 110 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 146 | Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. | 158 | 158 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 147 | Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. | 243 | 170 | 50 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 2 | | 98 | 70 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 148 | Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities | 51 | 46 | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | | 83 | 31 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Order 39.—Trade of other sorts | 1,847 | 1,624 | 72 | 36 | 49 | 64 | 2 | | 663 | 614 | 24 | ... | 6 | 14 | 5 | |
| 149 | Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc. | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 150 | General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified | 1,799 | 1,694 | 68 | 36 | 47 | 62 | 2 | | 638 | 609 | 24 | ... | 6 | 14 | ... | |
| 151 | Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers (of other than food, etc.) | 9 | 5 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | | 8 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 152 | Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tools and markets) | 30 | 25 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—Continued.

Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

| | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | | | | | AJMER CITY. | | | |
|---------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|-----|
| Group Number. | Occupation. | Total following occupation. | As Principal occupation. | | As Working Dependents. | | As Subsidiary to other occupation. | | Total following occupation. | As Principal occupation. | | As Working Dependents. | | As Subsidiary to other occupation. | |
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | Class C.—Public Administration & Liberal Arts | 16,289 | 12,896 | 1,370 | 186 | 362 | 1,423 | 52 | 4,481 | 3,919 | 428 | 25 | 32 | 74 | 3 |
| | Sub-Class VI.—Public Force | 3,951 | 3,869 | 14 | 1 | ... | 66 | 1 | 917 | 910 | 3 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... |
| | Order 40.—Army | 2,265 | 2,237 | 10 | 1 | ... | 17 | ... | 111 | 109 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 163 | Army (Imperial) | 2,228 | 2,208 | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 91 | 91 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 164 | Army (Indian States) | 42 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 20 | 18 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| | Order 41.—Navy | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 165 | Navy | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Order 43.—Police | 1,683 | 1,632 | 1 | ... | ... | 49 | 1 | 803 | 801 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| 167 | Police | 1,686 | 1,576 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | 796 | 794 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| 168 | Village watchmen | 97 | 56 | ... | ... | ... | 41 | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sub-Class VII.—Public Administration | 2,902 | 2,406 | 58 | 12 | 26 | 397 | 3 | 1,094 | 1,071 | 8 | 2 | ... | 12 | 1 |
| | Order 44.—Public Administration | 2,902 | 2,406 | 58 | 12 | 26 | 397 | 3 | 1,094 | 1,071 | 8 | 2 | ... | 12 | 1 |
| 169 | Service of the State | 1,041 | 957 | 43 | 1 | 26 | 14 | 2 | 696 | 687 | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 |
| 160 | Service of Indian and Foreign States | 801 | 691 | ... | 7 | ... | 103 | ... | 71 | 64 | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | ... |
| 160(a) | Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Indian States | 9 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 161 | Municipal and other local (not village) service | 485 | 417 | 9 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 813 | 809 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| 162 | Village officials and servants other than watchmen | 638 | 339 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 272 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sub-Class VIII.—Professions & Liberal Arts | 9,436 | 6,621 | 1,298 | 173 | 336 | 960 | 48 | 2,470 | 1,938 | 417 | 22 | 32 | 59 | 2 |
| | Order 45.—Religion | 4,252 | 3,020 | 357 | 110 | 132 | 610 | 23 | 791 | 692 | 55 | 12 | 3 | 28 | 1 |
| 163 | Priests, ministers, etc. | 820 | 636 | 42 | 18 | 10 | 115 | ... | 912 | 276 | 26 | 8 | ... | 3 | ... |
| 164 | Monks, nuns, religious mendicants | 2,521 | 1,666 | 241 | 85 | 105 | 411 | 14 | 69 | 39 | 19 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 165 | Other religious workers | 344 | 241 | 88 | 4 | 11 | 48 | 2 | 52 | 25 | 6 | 1 | ... | 19 | 1 |
| 166 | Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc. | 567 | 479 | 36 | 3 | 6 | 36 | 7 | 368 | 353 | 4 | 2 | ... | 6 | ... |
| | Order 46.—Law | 237 | 227 | 2 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 159 | 152 | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| 167 | Lawyers of all kinds including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhtars | 95 | 91 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 71 | 67 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| 168 | Lawyers, clerks, petition-writers, etc. | 142 | 136 | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 88 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |

TABLE X.

Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—Continued.

| | | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | AJMER CITY. | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|
| Group Number. | Occupation. | Total following occupation. | | As Principal occupation. | | As Working Dependents. | | As Subsidiary to other occupation. | | Total following occupation. | | As Principal occupation. | | As Working Dependents. | | As Subsidiary to other occupation. | |
| | | 3 | 4 | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| | Order 47.—Medicine | 777 | 415 | 306 | 1 | 17 | 28 | 10 | | 396 | 243 | 136 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 1 | |
| 162 | Registered medical practitioners including oculists | 116 | 101 | 9 | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | | 83 | 75 | 4 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| 170 | Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered | 163 | 144 | 4 | ... | ... | 13 | 1 | | 80 | 79 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 171 | Dentists | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 172 | Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. | 486 | 163 | 291 | 1 | 14 | 10 | 8 | | 223 | 89 | 130 | 1 | 1 | 8 | ... | |
| 173 | Veterinary surgeons | 8 | 4 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | | 7 | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| | Order 48.—Instruction | 1,319 | 1,043 | 229 | 7 | 13 | 27 | ... | | 647 | 492 | 139 | 4 | 5 | 7 | ... | |
| 174 | Professors and teachers of all kinds | 1,101 | 846 | 218 | 3 | 8 | 20 | ... | | 501 | 354 | 135 | 1 | 5 | 6 | ... | |
| 175 | Clerks and servants connected with education | 218 | 197 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 1 | ... | | 146 | 138 | 4 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| | Order 49.—Letters, Arts, and Sciences (other than 44). | 2,851 | 1,916 | 404 | 55 | 174 | 287 | 15 | | 477 | 359 | 85 | 5 | 20 | 8 | ... | |
| 176 | Public scribes, stenographers, etc. | 33 | 26 | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | | 25 | 22 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 177 | Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees (not being State servants) | 60 | 57 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | | 19 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 178 | Authors, editors, journalists and photographers | 30 | 33 | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | | 17 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 179 | Artists, sculptors and image-makers | 50 | 45 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | | 13 | 11 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 181 | Horoscope casters, astrologers, fortune-tellers, wizards, witches and mediums | 203 | 108 | 53 | ... | 30 | 13 | ... | | 43 | 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 182 | Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc. | 2,935 | 1,464 | 898 | 54 | 138 | 236 | 15 | | 293 | 184 | 78 | 5 | 20 | 6 | ... | |
| 183 | Managers and employees of places of public entertainments, race courses, societies, clubs | 84 | 78 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | | 50 | 46 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | |
| 184 | Conjurors, acrobats, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc. | 147 | 106 | 15 | ... | ... | 26 | ... | | 17 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Class D.—Miscellaneous. | 25,599 | 16,548 | 5,053 | 749 | 863 | 2,118 | 268 | | 11,023 | 8,108 | 1,616 | 521 | 162 | 609 | 7 | |
| | Sub-Class IX.—Persons living on their income | 1,311 | 534 | 155 | 11 | 42 | 555 | 14 | | 469 | 319 | 83 | 6 | 16 | 45 | ... | |
| | Order 50.—Persons living principally on their income | 1,311 | 534 | 155 | 11 | 42 | 555 | 14 | | 469 | 319 | 83 | 6 | 16 | 45 | ... | |
| 185 | Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners | 1,311 | 534 | 155 | 11 | 42 | 555 | 14 | | 469 | 319 | 83 | 6 | 16 | 45 | ... | |

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—*Concluded.*

| Group Number. | Occupation. | AJMER-MERWARA. | | | | | | AJMER CITY. | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|
| | | Total following occupation. | As Principal occupation. | | As Working Dependents. | | As Subsidiary to other occupation. | | Total following occupation. | As Principal occupation. | | As Working Dependents. | | As Subsidiary to other occupation. | |
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | Sub-Class X.—Domestic Service | 6,197 | 4,400 | 1,235 | 18 | 338 | 131 | 35 | 3,506 | 2,850 | 688 | 9 | 17 | 40 | 2 |
| | Order 51.—Domestic Service | 6,197 | 4,400 | 1,235 | 18 | 338 | 131 | 35 | 3,506 | 2,850 | 688 | 9 | 17 | 40 | 2 |
| 186 | Private motor-drivers and cleaners | 213 | 230 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 131 | 129 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 187 | Other domestic service | 5,984 | 4,161 | 1,234 | 13 | 335 | 128 | 35 | 3,475 | 2,721 | 687 | 9 | 17 | 39 | ... |
| | Sub-Class XI.—Insufficiently Described Occupations | 12,763 | 8,347 | 3,011 | 101 | 286 | 893 | 105 | 4,837 | 3,644 | 570 | 35 | 94 | 509 | 5 |
| | Order 52.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation | 12,763 | 8,347 | 3,011 | 101 | 286 | 893 | 105 | 4,837 | 3,644 | 570 | 35 | 94 | 509 | 5 |
| 188 | Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified | 235 | 211 | 3 | 4 | ... | 16 | ... | 135 | 131 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 189 | Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops | 5,031 | 4,156 | 82 | 57 | 5 | 637 | 1 | 1,571 | 1,412 | 72 | 3 | 4 | 479 | 1 |
| 190 | Mechanics otherwise unspecified | 561 | 553 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 517 | 515 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 191 | Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified | 6,932 | 3,930 | 2,919 | 40 | 231 | 169 | 104 | 2,934 | 1,783 | 493 | 32 | 90 | 29 | 4 |
| | Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive | 5,328 | 3,267 | 602 | 619 | 177 | 549 | 114 | 2,091 | 1,295 | 275 | 471 | 35 | 15 | ... |
| | Order 53.—Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses | 479 | ... | ... | 462 | 17 | ... | ... | 478 | ... | ... | 461 | 17 | ... | ... |
| 192 | Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses | 479 | ... | ... | 462 | 17 | ... | ... | 478 | ... | ... | 461 | 17 | ... | ... |
| | Order 54.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes | 4,825 | 3,243 | 602 | 157 | 160 | 549 | 114 | 1,612 | 1,294 | 275 | 10 | 18 | 15 | ... |
| 193 | Beggars and vagrants | 4,789 | 3,213 | 596 | 157 | 160 | 549 | 114 | 1,576 | 1,294 | 239 | 10 | 18 | 15 | ... |
| 194 | Procurers and prostitutes | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Order 55.—Other unclassified non-productive industries | 24 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 195 | Other unclassified non-productive industries | 24 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE XII.
Educated Unemployment.

—o—

This Table is divided into two Parts. Part I shows figures for Educated Unemployment by Class, and Part II by Degrees.

The Minimum qualification for being considered as 'Educated' was the passing of the Matriculation or equivalent Examination.

TABLE XII.

Educated unemployment.
Part I.—by Class.
„ II.—„ Degrees.

TABLE XII.—PART I.—EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT BY CLASS.

| CLASS. | TOTAL UN-EMPLOYED. | Aged 20—24. | | Aged 25—29. | | Aged 30—34. | | Aged 35—39. | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Unemployed for less than one year. | Unemployed for one year or more. | Unemployed for less than one year. | Unemployed for one year or more. | Unemployed for less than one year. | Unemployed for one year or more. | Unemployed for less than one year. | Unemployed for one year or more. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Brahmans ... | 5 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Depressed Hindus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Hindus ... | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Kayasthas ... | 5 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Mahajans ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) Others ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Muslims ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Anglo-Indians ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All other Classes. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | 17 | 6 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |

Total of English knowing unemployed—under 20 years. ... 10
 " " " " over 40 years. ... 1
 Total of educated unemployed whose fathers were soldiers. ... 0
 " " " " " cultivators ... 1
 " " " " " artisans. ... 5
 " " " " " menials or servants ... 0
 " " " " passed Matric. or S. L. C. who, though not totally unemployed, failed to obtain employment with which they are satisfied. ... 10

TABLE XII.—PART II.—EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT BY DEGREES.

| DEGREE. | TOTAL UN-EMPLOYED. | Aged 20—24. | | Aged 25—29. | | Aged 30—34. | | Aged 35—39. | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Unemployed for less than one year. | Unemployed for one year or more. | Unemployed for less than one year. | Unemployed for one year or more. | Unemployed for less than one year. | Unemployed for one year or more. | Unemployed for less than one year. | Unemployed for one year or more. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| British Degrees ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Continental Degrees | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| American Degrees ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Foreign Degrees ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indian Degrees.— | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Legal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agricultural ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commerce ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| M. A. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| M. Sc. ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| B. A. ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| B. Sc. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| B. Eng. or L. C. E. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| B. T. or L. T. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sch. L. C. or Matric. ... | 15 | 5 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | 17 | 6 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |

TABLE XIII.

Education By Religion and Age.

This Table is divided into two parts:—

Part I.—Is the Summary for the District, as a whole, of the distribution of the total population (All Religions) and of each religion.

Part II.—Shows, for Ajmer City, the distribution of the total population (All Religions).

TABLE XIII.

Education by Religion and Age.
Part I.—Provincial Summary.

TABLE XIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.
PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

| Religion and Age. | POPULATION. | | | | | | | | | LITERATE IN ENGLISH. | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | TOTAL. | | | LITERATE. | | | ILLITERATE. | | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| All Religions | 560,292 | 296,081 | 264,211 | 59,435 | 51,596 | 7,839 | 500,857 | 244,485 | 256,372 | 12,931 | 11,352 | 1,579 |
| 0—5 ... | 85,055 | 42,376 | 42,779 | 174 | 118 | 56 | 84,881 | 42,158 | 42,723 | 31 | 18 | 13 |
| 5—10 ... | 68,572 | 36,408 | 32,164 | 3,857 | 3,017 | 840 | 64,715 | 33,391 | 31,321 | 540 | 408 | 132 |
| 10—15 ... | 63,558 | 34,404 | 29,154 | 6,007 | 4,802 | 1,205 | 57,551 | 29,602 | 27,949 | 1,100 | 894 | 206 |
| 15—20 ... | 55,704 | 29,565 | 26,139 | 8,129 | 6,864 | 1,265 | 47,575 | 22,701 | 24,874 | 2,152 | 1,901 | 251 |
| 20 and Over... | 287,403 | 153,428 | 133,975 | 41,268 | 36,795 | 4,473 | 246,135 | 116,633 | 129,502 | 9,108 | 8,131 | 977 |
| Buddhist ... | 4 | 4 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 0—5 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 and Over... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Christian ... | 6,947 | 4,000 | 2,947 | 5,041 | 3,053 | 1,988 | 1,906 | 947 | 959 | 3,723 | 2,466 | 1,257 |
| (a) Indian ... | 4,039 | 2,086 | 1,953 | 2,522 | 1,332 | 1,190 | 1,517 | 754 | 763 | 1,225 | 757 | 468 |
| 0—5 ... | 526 | 278 | 248 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 511 | 268 | 243 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| 5—10 ... | 601 | 307 | 294 | 269 | 134 | 135 | 332 | 173 | 159 | 79 | 48 | 31 |
| 10—15 ... | 620 | 305 | 315 | 414 | 197 | 217 | 206 | 108 | 98 | 149 | 82 | 67 |
| 15—20 ... | 523 | 248 | 275 | 440 | 205 | 235 | 83 | 43 | 40 | 229 | 126 | 103 |
| 20 and Over... | 1,769 | 948 | 821 | 1,384 | 786 | 598 | 385 | 163 | 223 | 766 | 499 | 267 |
| (b) Others ... | 2,908 | 1,914 | 994 | 2,519 | 1,721 | 798 | 389 | 193 | 196 | 2,498 | 1,709 | 789 |
| 0—5 ... | 295 | 147 | 148 | 22 | 10 | 12 | 273 | 137 | 136 | 22 | 10 | 12 |
| 5—10 ... | 231 | 120 | 111 | 150 | 80 | 70 | 81 | 40 | 41 | 145 | 76 | 69 |
| 10—15 ... | 210 | 117 | 93 | 194 | 108 | 86 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 189 | 104 | 85 |
| 15—20 ... | 380 | 293 | 87 | 377 | 291 | 86 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 375 | 290 | 85 |
| 20 and Over... | 1,792 | 1,237 | 555 | 1,776 | 1,232 | 544 | 16 | 5 | 11 | 1,767 | 1,229 | 538 |
| Hindu ... | 434,509 | 227,803 | 206,706 | 36,005 | 31,997 | 4,008 | 398,504 | 195,806 | 202,698 | 6,371 | 6,183 | 188 |
| 0—5 ... | 66,439 | 32,944 | 33,495 | 88 | 60 | 28 | 66,351 | 32,884 | 33,467 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| 5—10 ... | 53,173 | 28,183 | 24,990 | 2,298 | 1,866 | 432 | 50,875 | 26,317 | 24,558 | 197 | 180 | 17 |
| 10—15 ... | 49,461 | 26,738 | 22,723 | 3,625 | 3,031 | 594 | 45,836 | 23,707 | 22,129 | 515 | 487 | 28 |
| 15—20 ... | 42,976 | 22,636 | 20,340 | 4,892 | 4,252 | 640 | 38,084 | 18,384 | 19,700 | 1,078 | 1,042 | 36 |
| 20 and Over... | 222,460 | 117,302 | 105,158 | 25,102 | 22,788 | 2,314 | 197,358 | 94,514 | 102,844 | 4,576 | 4,470 | 106 |
| Jain ... | 19,497 | 10,427 | 9,070 | 8,014 | 7,363 | 651 | 11,483 | 3,064 | 8,419 | 535 | 528 | 7 |
| 0—5 ... | 2,426 | 1,235 | 1,191 | 18 | 15 | 3 | 2,408 | 1,220 | 1,188 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 ... | 2,088 | 1,154 | 934 | 523 | 443 | 80 | 1,565 | 711 | 854 | 37 | 36 | 1 |
| 10—15 ... | 1,937 | 1,084 | 853 | 785 | 672 | 113 | 1,152 | 412 | 740 | 67 | 66 | 1 |
| 15—20 ... | 1,892 | 1,018 | 874 | 1,011 | 909 | 102 | 881 | 109 | 772 | 100 | 99 | 1 |
| 20 and Over... | 11,154 | 5,936 | 5,218 | 5,677 | 5,324 | 353 | 5,477 | 612 | 4,865 | 331 | 327 | 4 |
| Jew ... | 49 | 29 | 20 | 33 | 21 | 12 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 32 | 21 | 11 |
| 0—5 ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 ... | 7 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 10—15 ... | 8 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 15—20 ... | 8 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 20 and Over... | 22 | 18 | 9 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| Muslim ... | 97,133 | 52,665 | 44,468 | 9,913 | 8,881 | 1,032 | 87,220 | 43,784 | 43,436 | 2,000 | 1,966 | 34 |
| 0—5 ... | 15,016 | 7,481 | 7,532 | 30 | 22 | 8 | 14,986 | 7,462 | 7,524 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| 5—10 ... | 12,214 | 6,500 | 5,714 | 585 | 477 | 108 | 11,629 | 6,023 | 5,606 | 60 | 56 | 4 |
| 10—15 ... | 11,065 | 6,016 | 5,049 | 934 | 768 | 166 | 10,131 | 5,248 | 4,883 | 142 | 137 | 5 |
| 15—20 ... | 9,711 | 5,253 | 4,458 | 1,336 | 1,165 | 171 | 8,375 | 4,088 | 4,287 | 319 | 313 | 6 |
| 20 and Over... | 49,127 | 27,412 | 21,715 | 7,028 | 6,449 | 579 | 42,099 | 20,963 | 21,136 | 1,477 | 1,458 | 19 |
| Sikh ... | 341 | 232 | 109 | 189 | 154 | 35 | 152 | 78 | 74 | 79 | 75 | 4 |
| 0—5 ... | 49 | 31 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 31 | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 ... | 30 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 20 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| 10—15 ... | 32 | 23 | 9 | 17 | 13 | 4 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| 15—20 ... | 42 | 27 | 15 | 29 | 22 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 1 |
| 20 and Over... | 188 | 131 | 57 | 133 | 111 | 22 | 55 | 20 | 35 | 55 | 53 | 2 |

TABLE XIII.

TABLE XIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.—*Concluded.*
PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.Education by Religion and Age.
Part I.—Provincial Summary.
Part II.—Ajmer City.

| Religion and Age. | POPULATION. | | | | | | | | | LITERATE IN ENGLISH. | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|----------------------|--------|----------|
| | TOTAL. | | | LITERATE. | | | ILLITERATE. | | | | | |
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Tribal ... | 1,509 | 777 | 732 | 3 | 3 | ... | 1,506 | 774 | 732 | ... | ... | ... |
| 0— 5 ... | 272 | 144 | 128 | ... | ... | ... | 272 | 144 | 128 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 ... | 199 | 108 | 91 | ... | ... | ... | 199 | 108 | 91 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 ... | 186 | 102 | 84 | ... | ... | ... | 186 | 102 | 84 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 ... | 134 | 69 | 65 | 1 | 1 | ... | 133 | 68 | 65 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 and Over... | 718 | 354 | 364 | 2 | 2 | ... | 716 | 352 | 364 | ... | ... | ... |
| Zoroastrian ... | 301 | 142 | 159 | 235 | 122 | 113 | 66 | 20 | 46 | 191 | 113 | 78 |
| 0— 5 ... | 28 | 11 | 17 | 1 | 1 | ... | 27 | 10 | 17 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 ... | 29 | 11 | 18 | 18 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 8 |
| 10—15 ... | 37 | 13 | 24 | 33 | 10 | 23 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 27 | 9 | 18 |
| 15—20 ... | 38 | 16 | 22 | 37 | 16 | 21 | 1 | ... | 1 | 32 | 15 | 17 |
| 20 and Over... | 169 | 91 | 78 | 146 | 89 | 57 | 23 | 2 | 21 | 118 | 83 | 35 |
| Religion Not Returned ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 0— 5 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 and Over... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE XIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART II.—ALL RELIGIONS—(AJMER CITY.)

| Age. | POPULATION. | | | | | | | | | LITERATE IN ENGLISH. | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|----------------------|--------|----------|
| | TOTAL. | | | LITERATE. | | | ILLITERATE. | | | | | |
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Total ... | 119,524 | 66,014 | 53,510 | 26,420 | 21,319 | 5,101 | 93,104 | 44,695 | 48,409 | 9,248 | 7,951 | 1,297 |
| 0— 5 ... | 16,452 | 8,142 | 8,310 | 110 | 68 | 42 | 16,342 | 8,074 | 8,268 | 25 | 14 | 11 |
| 5—10 ... | 13,218 | 7,097 | 6,121 | 1,721 | 1,203 | 518 | 11,497 | 5,894 | 5,603 | 415 | 303 | 112 |
| 10—15 ... | 12,731 | 6,940 | 5,791 | 2,663 | 1,916 | 747 | 10,068 | 5,024 | 5,044 | 808 | 635 | 173 |
| 15—20 ... | 12,966 | 7,059 | 5,907 | 3,754 | 2,928 | 826 | 9,212 | 4,131 | 5,081 | 1,459 | 1,257 | 202 |
| 20 and Over... | 64,157 | 36,776 | 27,381 | 18,172 | 15,204 | 2,968 | 45,985 | 21,572 | 24,413 | 6,541 | 5,742 | 799 |

TABLE XIV.
Education by Selected Castes,
Tribes or Races.

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TABLE XIV.—EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

| CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE. | POPULATION (Seven years and over). | | | | | | | | | | | | LITERATE IN ENGLISH (Seven years and over). | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|--|--|--|
| | TOTAL. | | | LITERATE. | | | ILLITERATE. | | | | | | | | |
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | ... | | |
| Balai ... | 15,941 | 8,169 | 7,772 | 370 | 363 | 8 | 15,571 | 7,807 | 7,764 | 28 | 28 | 28 | | | |
| Jat ... | 24,418 | 13,167 | 11,251 | 820 | 791 | 29 | 23,598 | 12,376 | 11,222 | 85 | 83 | 83 | | | |
| Mali ... | 11,952 | 6,314 | 5,638 | 585 | 564 | 21 | 11,367 | 5,750 | 5,617 | 61 | 60 | 60 | | | |
| Rawat ... | 64,645 | 34,283 | 30,362 | 1,947 | 1,927 | 20 | 62,698 | 32,356 | 30,342 | 85 | 84 | 84 | | | |
| Merat ... | 19,894 | 10,747 | 9,147 | 491 | 486 | 5 | 19,403 | 10,261 | 9,143 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| Raigar ... | 17,617 | 9,141 | 8,476 | 350 | 345 | 5 | 17,267 | 8,796 | 8,471 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Rajput ... | 14,520 | 8,249 | 6,271 | 3,042 | 2,611 | 431 | 11,478 | 5,688 | 5,840 | 607 | 591 | 591 | 10 | | |

TABLE XV.

Language.

Part II of this Table showing Bilingualism has not been compiled since no entries were found in the schedules denoting true Bilingualism.

Languages of numerical insignificance have been amalgamated under "Others" in each group. Their details are as follows:—

| LANGUAGES. | | | | | PERSONS. | MALES. | FEMALES. |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| A. Vernaculars of India | | | | | 29 | 19 | 10 |
| Khandeshi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Bihari | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Kherwari | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Oriya | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Balochi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... |
| Kanarese | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Malayalam | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Sanskrit | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Assamese | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Kandhi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| B. Vernaculars of Other Asiatic Countries and Africa ... | | | | | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Somali | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Singhalese | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| C. European Languages | | | | | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Gaelic (Scotch) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| German | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Danish | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Spanish | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Slavonic Russian | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Greek (Romaic) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |

TABLE XV.
Part I.—Language.

TABLE XV.—PART I.—LANGUAGE.

| GROUP OF LANGUAGES. | | | | | POPULATION. | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|---------|----------|
| | | | | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Total Population | | | | | 560,292 | 296,081 | 264,211 |
| A. Vernaculars of India. | | | | | 557,076 | 293,970 | 263,106 |
| (i) Vernaculars of Rajputana. | | | | | 550,950 | 290,055 | 260,895 |
| RAJASTHANI | Marwari | ... | ... | ... | 217,070 | 112,130 | 104,940 |
| | Central Eastern Rajasthani | ... | ... | ... | 209,741 | 110,042 | 99,699 |
| | North Eastern Rajasthani | ... | ... | ... | 649 | 446 | 203 |
| | Malvi | ... | ... | ... | 231 | 107 | 124 |
| | Western Hindi | ... | ... | ... | 122,848 | 67,097 | 55,751 |
| | Bhili | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 16 | 4 |
| | Sindhi | ... | ... | ... | 85 | 42 | 43 |
| | Gipsy Languages | ... | ... | ... | 306 | 175 | 131 |
| | | | | | 6,126 | 3,915 | 2,211 |
| (ii) Vernaculars of India foreign to Rajputana. | | | | | | | |
| | Gujarati | ... | ... | ... | 1,626 | 969 | 657 |
| | Panjabi | ... | ... | ... | 1,256 | 931 | 325 |
| | Marathi | ... | ... | ... | 949 | 545 | 404 |
| | Eastern Hindi | ... | ... | ... | 855 | 504 | 351 |
| | Bengali | ... | ... | ... | 435 | 254 | 181 |
| | Tamil | ... | ... | ... | 315 | 185 | 130 |
| | Pashto | ... | ... | ... | 289 | 245 | 44 |
| | Telugu | ... | ... | ... | 114 | 66 | 48 |
| | Nepali | ... | ... | ... | 84 | 51 | 33 |
| | Pahari (Unspecified) | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 46 | 7 |
| | Central Pahari | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 48 | ... |
| | Western Panjabi | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 38 | 8 |
| | Kashmeri | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 14 | 13 |
| | Others | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 19 | 10 |
| B. Vernaculars of Other Asiatic Countries and Africa. | | | | | 54 | 36 | 18 |
| | Persian | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| | Arabic | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 8 | 8 |
| | Turkish | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| | Hebrew | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| | Chinese | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| | Others | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| C. European Languages. | | | | | 3,162 | 2,075 | 1,087 |
| | English | ... | ... | ... | 2,972 | 1,963 | 1,010 |
| | Portuguese | ... | ... | ... | 138 | 89 | 49 |
| | French | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 21 | 24 |
| | Others | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 3 | 4 |

TABLE XVI.

Religion.

The details of Christians are given below :—

| SECT. | | | | | Persons. | Males. | Females |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|--------|---------|
| Roman Catholics | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,051 | 1,199 | 852 |
| India United Churches | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,817 | 917 | 900 |
| Anglican Communion | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,640 | 1,164 | 476 |
| Methodists | ... | ... | ... | ... | 699 | 320 | 379 |
| Others | ... | ... | ... | ... | 740 | 400 | 340 |
| TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,947 | 4,000 | 2,947 |

TABLE XVI.
Religion.

TABLE XVI.—RELIGION.

[illegible]

TABLE XVI.—RELIGION.—(Continued).

TABLE XVI.
Religion.

| MUSLIM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|---------------|--------|----------|--------------|--------|----------|-----|
| DISTRICT. | Total. | | | Sunni. | | | Shia. | | | Ahal-i-Hadis. | | | Unspecified. | | | |
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 |
| Ajmer-Merwara ... | 97,133 | 52,665 | 44,468 | 94,411 | 51,190 | 43,221 | 1,304 | 718 | 586 | 192 | 94 | 98 | 1,226 | 663 | 563 | 563 |
| Ajmer City ... | 40,548 | 22,746 | 17,802 | 39,826 | 22,334 | 17,493 | 705 | 406 | 299 | 17 | 6 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ajmer Tehsil ... | 27,938 | 14,828 | 13,110 | 27,274 | 14,496 | 12,778 | 477 | 238 | 239 | 174 | 87 | 87 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Kekri Sub-Division ... | 4,997 | 2,611 | 2,386 | 4,935 | 2,578 | 2,367 | 61 | 33 | 29 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Beawar Tehsil ... | 23,093 | 12,172 | 10,921 | 21,831 | 11,481 | 10,350 | 61 | 43 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 1,201 | 649 | 553 | 553 |
| Todgarh Tehsil ... | 557 | 308 | 249 | 545 | 301 | 244 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 7 | 5 | 5 |

| DISTRICT. | ZOROASTRIAN. | | | TRIBAL. | | | CHRISTIAN. | | | JEW. | | | RELIGION NOT RETURNED. | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|------------------------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 63 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 |
| Ajmer-Merwara ... | 301 | 142 | 159 | 1,509 | 777 | 732 | 6,947 | 4,000 | 2,947 | 49 | 29 | 20 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Ajmer City ... | 240 | 111 | 139 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4,161 | 2,243 | 1,919 | 42 | 26 | 16 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Ajmer Tehsil ... | 41 | 21 | 20 | 144 | 68 | 76 | 2,190 | 1,439 | 761 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kekri Sub-Division ... | ... | ... | ... | 314 | 156 | 168 | 50 | 27 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Beawar Tehsil ... | 20 | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 479 | 273 | 206 | 7 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Todgarh Tehsil ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,050 | 553 | 498 | 67 | 29 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE XVII.
Race, Tribe or Caste.

TABLE XVII.—RACE, TRIBE OR CASTE.

| CASTE. | Religion. | POPULATION. | | | CASTE. | Religion. | POPULATION. | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|----------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------|----------|
| | | Persons. | Males. | Females. | | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Ajmer-Merwara ... | | 560,292 | 296,081 | 264,211 | | | | | |
| Agarwal ... | | 9,824 | 5,158 | 4,666 | Chhipa ... | | 2,134 | 1,095 | 1,039 |
| | Hindu. | 8,224 | 4,299 | 3,925 | | Hindu. | 1,723 | 897 | 826 |
| | Jain. | 1,600 | 859 | 741 | | Jain. | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | | | | | | Muslim. | 410 | 197 | 213 |
| Aheri ... | Hindu. | 87 | 67 | 20 | Chinese. ... | not returned. | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Ahir ... | | 1,993 | 1,141 | 852 | Christian ... | | 6,947 | 4,000 | 2,947 |
| | Hindu. | 1,992 | 1,141 | 851 | Indian ... | Christian. | 4,039 | 2,086 | 1,953 |
| | Muslim. | 1 | ... | 1 | Others ... | Christian. | 2,908 | 1,914 | 994 |
| Bagri ... | | 584 | 335 | 249 | Dabgar ... | Hindu. | 57 | 38 | 19 |
| | Hindu. | 504 | 293 | 211 | Dakot ... | Hindu. | 625 | 321 | 304 |
| | Tribal. | 80 | 42 | 38 | Daroga ... | | 10,182 | 5,183 | 4,999 |
| Balai ... | | 19,874 | 10,143 | 9,731 | | Hindu. | 10,175 | 5,179 | 4,996 |
| | Hindu. | 19,871 | 10,141 | 9,730 | | Jain. | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| | Muslim. | 3 | 2 | 1 | | Muslim. | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Bambhi ... | | 5,765 | 2,930 | 2,835 | Darzi ... | | 2,102 | 1,104 | 998 |
| | Hindu. | 5,764 | 2,930 | 2,834 | | Hindu. | 2,081 | 1,094 | 987 |
| | Muslim. | 1 | ... | 1 | | Jain. | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Bhangi ... | | 6,980 | 3,631 | 3,349 | | Muslim. | 17 | 8 | 9 |
| | Hindu. | 6,976 | 3,628 | 3,348 | Deswali ... | | 2,765 | 1,428 | 1,337 |
| | Muslim. | 4 | 3 | 1 | | Hindu. | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Bansphod ... | Hindu. | 13 | 6 | 7 | | Muslim. | 2,759 | 1,424 | 1,335 |
| Bargi ... | | 75 | 40 | 35 | Dhakar ... | Hindu. | 802 | 390 | 412 |
| Bhargava ... | | 466 | 236 | 230 | Dhanak ... | Hindu. | 1,680 | 875 | 805 |
| Bhat ... | | 1,194 | 616 | 578 | Dhobi ... | | 2,827 | 1,449 | 1,378 |
| | Hindu. | 1,177 | 599 | 578 | | Hindu. | 2,724 | 1,393 | 1,331 |
| | Muslim. | 17 | 17 | ... | | Muslim. | 103 | 56 | 47 |
| Bhil ... | | 8,313 | 4,261 | 4,052 | Dholi ... | | 5,405 | 2,795 | 2,610 |
| | Hindu. | 6,885 | 3,527 | 3,358 | | Hindu. | 5,386 | 2,784 | 2,602 |
| | Tribal. | 1,428 | 734 | 694 | | Muslim. | 19 | 11 | 8 |
| Bhishti ... | Muslim. | 1,232 | 662 | 570 | Fakir ... | | 2,134 | 1,160 | 974 |
| Brahman ... | | 27,670 | 15,037 | 12,633 | | Hindu. | 12 | 7 | 5 |
| Acharaj ... | Hindu. | 507 | 264 | 243 | | Muslim. | 2,122 | 1,153 | 969 |
| Adi-Gaur ... | —do.— | 219 | 139 | 80 | Garoda ... | Hindu. | 48 | 26 | 22 |
| Dadhich ... | —do.— | 2,297 | 1,207 | 1,090 | Ghancha ... | Hindu. | 90 | 46 | 44 |
| Gaur ... | —do.— | 4,362 | 2,551 | 1,811 | Ghosi ... | | 516 | 274 | 242 |
| Gujarati ... | —do.— | 274 | 169 | 105 | | Hindu. | 302 | 153 | 149 |
| Gujargaur ... | —do.— | 2,785 | 1,459 | 1,326 | | Jain. | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Hariana ... | —do.— | 430 | 235 | 195 | | Muslim. | 212 | 119 | 93 |
| Kankubj ... | —do.— | 417 | 243 | 174 | Gosain ... | Hindu. | 1,002 | 501 | 501 |
| Khandelwal ... | —do.— | 738 | 410 | 328 | | | 35,063 | 18,386 | 16,677 |
| Maithel ... | —do.— | 2,540 | 1,335 | 1,205 | Gujar ... | | 35,001 | 18,357 | 16,644 |
| Parasar ... | —do.— | 1,203 | 621 | 582 | | Muslim. | 62 | 29 | 33 |
| Parikh ... | —do.— | 1,349 | 699 | 650 | Jat ... | | 29,992 | 15,919 | 14,073 |
| Purohit ... | —do.— | 348 | 189 | 159 | | Hindu. | 29,921 | 15,869 | 14,052 |
| Pushkarna ... | —do.— | 157 | 80 | 77 | | Jain. | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Sanadhya ... | —do.— | 1,390 | 770 | 620 | | Muslim. | 29 | 23 | 6 |
| Saraswat ... | —do.— | 540 | 320 | 220 | | Sikh. | 41 | 27 | 14 |
| Sewak ... | —do.— | 187 | 80 | 107 | | | 49 | 29 | 20 |
| Sikhwai ... | —do.— | 2,209 | 1,169 | 1,040 | | | 2,668 | 1,464 | 1,204 |
| Srimali ... | —do.— | 149 | 79 | 70 | | Hindu. | 2,655 | 1,464 | 1,191 |
| Others ... | —do.— | 5,556 | 3,009 | 2,547 | | Muslim. | 13 | ... | 13 |
| —do.— | Jain. | 10 | 7 | 3 | | | | | |
| —do.— | Sikh. | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Buddhist ... | Buddhist. | 4 | 4 | ... | Jew ... | Jew. | | | |
| Chamar ... | | 15,915 | 8,015 | 7,900 | Jogi ... | | | | |
| | Hindu. | 15,914 | 8,014 | 7,900 | | | | | |
| | Muslim. | 1 | 1 | ... | | | | | |

TABLE XVII.—RACE, TRIBE OR CASTE.—*Continued.*TABLE XVII.
Race, Tribe or Caste.

| CASTE. | Religion. | POPULATION. | | | CASTE. | Religion. | POPULATION. | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|-------------|--------|----------|
| | | Persons. | Males. | Females. | | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Julaha | ... | 758 | 399 | 359 | Mali | ... | 14,663 | 7,680 | 6,983 |
| | Hindu. | 23 | 12 | 11 | | Hindu. | 14,404 | 7,551 | 6,853 |
| | Muslim. | 735 | 387 | 348 | | Jain. | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Kahar | ... | 3,717 | 1,908 | 1,809 | | Muslim. | 258 | 128 | 130 |
| | Hindu. | 3,715 | 1,906 | 1,809 | Meghwal | ... | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| | Muslim. | 2 | 2 | ... | Merat | ... | 25,649 | 13,623 | 12,026 |
| Kaimkhani | ... | 730 | 404 | 326 | Mina | ... | 5,252 | 3,017 | 2,235 |
| Kalal | ... | 1,551 | 811 | 740 | | Hindu. | 5,230 | 3,015 | 2,215 |
| | Hindu. | 1,529 | 803 | 726 | | Muslim. | 22 | 2 | 20 |
| | Muslim. | 22 | 8 | 14 | Mirasi | ... | 664 | 343 | 321 |
| Kalbelia | ... | 393 | 234 | 159 | | Hindu. | 65 | 35 | 30 |
| Kanjar | ... | 625 | 309 | 316 | | Muslim. | 599 | 308 | 291 |
| Kasai | ... | 1,335 | 668 | 667 | Mochi | ... | 1,361 | 694 | 667 |
| | Hindu. | 2 | 1 | 1 | | Hindu. | 1,356 | 691 | 665 |
| | Muslim. | 1,333 | 667 | 666 | | Muslim. | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Kayastha | ... | 3,463 | 1,912 | 1,551 | Moghal | ... | 1,707 | 936 | 771 |
| Khandelwal | ... | 1,664 | 925 | 739 | Nai | ... | 7,029 | 3,619 | 3,410 |
| | Hindu. | 1,079 | 617 | 462 | | Hindu. | 6,929 | 3,569 | 3,360 |
| | Jain. | 585 | 308 | 277 | | Jain. | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | | | | | | Muslim. | 99 | 60 | 49 |
| Khangar | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | Naik | ... | 2,793 | 1,464 | 1,329 |
| Kharol | ... | 1,634 | 862 | 772 | | Hindu. | 2,792 | 1,464 | 1,328 |
| Khati* | ... | 7,620 | 4,057 | 3,563 | | Muslim. | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | Hindu. | 7,586 | 4,040 | 3,546 | Nat | ... | 574 | 307 | 267 |
| | Jain. | 1 | 1 | ... | | Hindu. | 518 | 281 | 237 |
| | Muslim. | 32 | 15 | 17 | | Muslim. | 56 | 26 | 30 |
| | Sikh. | 1 | 1 | ... | Oswal | ... | 13,536 | 7,277 | 6,259 |
| Khatik | ... | 4,167 | 2,100 | 2,067 | | Hindu. | 537 | 328 | 309 |
| | Hindu. | 4,165 | 2,099 | 2,066 | | Jain. | 12,999 | 6,949 | 6,050 |
| | Muslim. | 2 | 1 | 1 | Parsi | ... | 301 | 142 | 159 |
| Khatttri | ... | 2,502 | 1,354 | 1,148 | Pasi | ... | 49 | 28 | 21 |
| | Hindu. | 2,462 | 1,324 | 1,138 | Pathan | ... | 14,527 | 8,141 | 6,386 |
| | Sikh. | 40 | 30 | 10 | | Hindu. | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| Kir | ... | 1,184 | 622 | 562 | | Muslim. | 14,518 | 8,134 | 6,384 |
| Koli | ... | 10,591 | 5,362 | 5,229 | Pinara | ... | 1,357 | 660 | 697 |
| | Hindu. | 10,590 | 5,361 | 5,229 | | Hindu. | 32 | 19 | 13 |
| | Muslim. | 1 | 1 | ... | | Muslim. | 1,325 | 641 | 684 |
| Kuchband | ... | 69 | 34 | 35 | Raigar | ... | 22,604 | 11,558 | 11,046 |
| Kumhar | ... | 16,005 | 8,188 | 7,817 | | Hindu | 22,601 | 11,558 | 11,043 |
| | Hindu | 15,932 | 8,149 | 7,783 | | Muslim. | 3 | ... | 3 |
| | Muslim. | 73 | 39 | 34 | Rajput | ... | 17,273 | 9,687 | 7,586 |
| Lodha | ... | 1,387 | 718 | 669 | Ranghar | ... | 440 | 294 | 146 |
| Lohar | ... | 4,108 | 2,112 | 1,996 | Rangrez | ... | 840 | 421 | 419 |
| | Hindu. | 2,488 | 1,265 | 1,223 | Rawal | ... | 113 | 58 | 55 |
| | Muslim. | 1,620 | 847 | 773 | Rawat | ... | 82,939 | 43,362 | 39,577 |
| Mahar | ... | 31 | 11 | 20 | Rebari | ... | 2,396 | 1,261 | 1,135 |
| Mahesri | ... | 4,723 | 2,492 | 2,231 | | Hindu. | 2,395 | 1,261 | 1,134 |
| | Hindu. | 4,710 | 2,487 | 2,223 | | Muslim. | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | Jain. | 13 | 5 | 8 | | | | | |

*Includes 1,070 Persons (Males 622 and Females 448) returned as Jangida Brahmans.

TABLE XVII.
Race, Tribe or Caste.

TABLE XVII.—RACE, TRIBE OR CASTE.—*Concluded.*

| CASTE. | Religion. | POPULATION. | | | CASTE. | Religion. | POPULATION. | | |
|---------|-----------|-------------|--------|----------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|----------|
| | | Persons. | Males. | Females. | | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Sadhu | ... | 5,622 | 3,050 | 2,572 | Teli | ... | 4,773 | 2,420 | 2,353 |
| | Hindu. | 5,601 | 3,039 | 2,562 | | Hindu. | 4,023 | 2,016 | 2,007 |
| | Jain. | 21 | 11 | 10 | | Jain | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | | | | | | Muslim. | 749 | 403 | 346 |
| Saiyed | Muslim. | 7,045 | 3,825 | 3,220 | Thori | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Sansi | | 406 | 216 | 190 | Tirgar | ... | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| | Hindu. | 405 | 215 | 190 | | | | | |
| | Tribal. | 1 | 1 | ... | | Hindu. | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| | | | | | | Muslim. | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Saraogi | ... | 4,015 | 2,142 | 1,873 | Unspecified | ... | 1,240 | 737 | 503 |
| | Hindu. | 366 | 190 | 176 | | | | | |
| | Jain. | 3,649 | 1,952 | 1,697 | | Hindu. | 521 | 296 | 225 |
| | | | | | | Jain. | 144 | 83 | 61 |
| Sargara | Hindu. | 762 | 385 | 377 | | Muslim. | 378 | 222 | 156 |
| | | | | | | Sikh. | 197 | 136 | 61 |
| Satia | Hindu. | 71 | 29 | 42 | | | | | |
| Sheikh | Muslim. | 30,094 | 16,568 | 13,526 | Caste not returned | ... | 28 | 13 | 15 |
| Silawat | | 570 | 296 | 274 | | Hindu. | 23 | 10 | 13 |
| | | | | | | Muslim. | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| | Hindu. | 320 | 162 | 158 | | | | | |
| | Muslim. | 250 | 134 | 116 | Minor Castes | ... | 10,839 | 5,749 | 5,090 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunar | ... | 3,402 | 1,818 | 1,584 | | Hindu. | 8,797 | 4,607 | 4,190 |
| | | | | | | Jain. | 459 | 241 | 218 |
| | | | | | | Muslim. | 1,524 | 865 | 659 |
| | Hindu. | 3,397 | 1,816 | 1,581 | | Sikh. | 59 | 36 | 23 |
| | Muslim. | 5 | 2 | 3 | | | | | |

Variation of Population of Selected Tribes.

TABLE XVII.—VARIATION OF POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES.

| TRIBE. | PERSONS. | | | | | | VARIATION, (INCREASE + DECREASE -). | | | | | | + - to 1901. | MALES. | | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|---------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1921. | | 1911. | | 1901. | | 1891. | | 1921 to 1901. | | 1921 to 1911. | | | 1921 to 1901. | | 1921 to 1911. | | 1901. | | 1911. | | 1901. | | 1911. | | 1901. | | 1911. | | |
| | 1931. | 1921. | 1931. | 1921. | 1931. | 1921. | 1931. | 1921. | 1931. | 1921. | 1931. | 1921. | | 1931. | 1921. | 1931. | 1921. | 1931. | 1921. | 1931. | 1921. | 1931. | 1921. | 1931. | 1921. | 1931. | 1921. | 1931. | 1921. | 1931. |
| I | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | | | | | |
| Bhils ... | 8,313 | 6,812 | 6,509 | 5,325 | 7,752 | 6,549 | + 1,501 | + 203 | + 1,184 | - 2,197 | + 1,501 | + 1,764 | 4,201 | 3,174 | 3,959 | 9,545 | 3,500 | 3,311 | 4,052 | 3,339 | 3,520 | 2,750 | 3,753 | 3,238 | | | | | | |
| Grassias | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | + | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Rawats... | 82,939 | 69,845 | 71,661 | 53,858 | 70,703 | 60,825 | + 13,094 | - 1,916 | + 17,503 | - 16,915 | + 9,578 | + 22,114 | 43,362 | 37,078 | 37,577 | 29,681 | 37,469 | 33,309 | 39,577 | 32,767 | 33,781 | 21,177 | 33,234 | 27,516 | | | | | | |
| Merats... | 25,649 | 17,745 | 17,698 | 9,082 | 14,170 | 14,114 | + 7,904 | + 47 | + 8,616 | - 5,013 | + 56 | + 11,535 | 13,623 | 9,191 | 9,671 | 4,500 | 8,355 | 8,533 | 12,026 | 8,954 | 8,027 | 4,922 | 5,815 | 5,583 | | | | | | |
| Minas ... | 5,252 | 3,939 | 4,223 | 64 | 4,648 | 4,424 | + 1,313 | - 281 | + 4,159 | - 1,581 | + 221 | + 828 | 3,017 | 2,958 | 2,412 | | 2,731 | 2,738 | 2,235 | 1,681 | 1,781 | 50 | 1,917 | 1,686 | | | | | | |

Note.—The 1891 figures of "Rawats" and "Merats" for Males and Females are approximate.

TABLE XIX.

European and Allied Races and
Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.

TABLE XIX.—EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

A. European and Allied Races (Including Armenians).

| A. European and Allied Races (including | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|--------------|----|----|
| DISTRICT OR CITY. | All Ages. | | 0—13. | | 14—16. | | 17—23. | | 24—33. | | 34—43. | | 44—53. | | 54 and over. | | |
| | Persons. | Males | Females. | Males | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Ajmer-Merwara. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 |
| Europeans. | 1,524 | 1,172 | 352 | 94 | 94 | 16 | 10 | 386 | 43 | 406 | 82 | 99 | 70 | 49 | 87 | 32 | 16 |
| (a) British Subjects... | 152 | 81 | 71 | 21 | 23 | 2 | ... | 11 | 6 | 15 | 22 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 3 |
| (b) Others ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ajmer City. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 |
| Europeans. | 509 | 262 | 247 | 50 | 59 | 10 | 8 | 27 | 34 | 48 | 52 | 51 | 47 | 44 | 32 | 82 | 16 |
| (a) British Subjects... | 138 | 70 | 68 | 19 | 23 | 2 | ... | 10 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| (b) Others ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

B. Anglo-Indians.

| B. Anglo-Indians. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|--------------|--------|----------|--|
| DISTRICT OR CITY. | All Ages. | | | | 0—3. | | 4—6. | | 7—13. | | 14—16. | | 17—19. | | 20—29. | | 30—39. | | 40—49. | | 50—59. | | 60—69. | | 70 and over. | | | |
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | | | |
| Ajmer-Merwara. | 1,232 | 661 | 571 | 58 | 63 | 48 | 63 | 124 | 102 | 52 | 46 | 57 | 98 | 136 | 92 | 83 | 84 | 62 | 52 | 23 | 20 | 11 | 17 | 7 | 5 | | | |
| Anglo-Indians ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ajmer City. | 1,213 | 652 | 561 | 57 | 60 | 48 | 52 | 123 | 102 | 52 | 46 | 56 | 88 | 136 | 91 | 79 | 80 | 60 | 53 | 23 | 19 | 11 | 17 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| Anglo-Indians ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

"NOTE.—No armenians were returned."

TABLE I.—Area, Houses and Population of Administrative Units.

TABLE II.—Population of Tehsils by Religion & Literacy.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS.

| DISTRICT, CITY AND TEHSIL, Etc. | Approximate area in square miles. | Inhabited Towns | Inhabited Villages. | Occupied houses. | Population. | | | | Percentage of Variation. | | Number of persons per square mile in 1931. |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|----------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--|
| | | | | | 1931. | | | 1921. | 1921—31. | 1911—21 | |
| | | | | | Persons. | Males. | Females. | (both sexes.) | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Ajmer-Merwara ... | 2,711 | 5 | 747 | 122,213 | 560,292 | 296,081 | 264,211 | 495,271 | + 13.1 | - 1.2 | 207 |
| Ajmer City ... | 17 | 1 | ... | 23,534 | 119,524 | 66,014 | 53,510 | 113,512 | + 5.3 | + 31.7 | 7,031 |
| Ajmer Tehsil ... | 1,233 | 1 | 267 | 42,053 | 191,107 | 100,530 | 90,708 | 166,591 | + 14.7 | - 11.8 | 155 |
| Kekri Sub-Division ... | 820 | 2 | 160 | 24,698 | 113,287 | 68,330 | 51,957 | 98,854 | + 14.6 | - 7.1 | 138 |
| Beawar Tehsil ... | 321 | 1 | 233 | 20,840 | 87,643 | 46,132 | 41,511 | 72,524 | + 20.8 | Not available | 273 |
| Todgarh Tehsil ... | 320 | ... | 67 | 10,886 | 48,731 | 25,209 | 23,525 | 43,767 | + 11.3 | Not available | 152 |

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF TEHSILS, ETC. BY RELIGION AND LITERACY.

| DISTRICT, CITY AND TEHSIL, Etc. | Hindus. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| | Brahmans. | | | | Other Hindus. | | | | Depressed Classes. | | | |
| | Number of Persons. | | Number Literate. | | Number of Persons. | | Number Literate. | | Number of Persons. | | Number Literate. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Ajmer-Merwara ... | 15,028 | 12,629 | 7,699 | 1,187 | 173,518 | 156,599 | 22,653 | 2,775 | 39,257 | 37,478 | 1,645 | 46 |
| Ajmer City ... | 6,074 | 4,766 | 2,637 | 647 | 26,992 | 22,110 | 8,559 | 1,712 | 6,055 | 5,297 | 451 | 23 |
| Ajmer Tehsil ... | 3,832 | 3,345 | 1,925 | 133 | 61,990 | 55,950 | 5,554 | 449 | 15,431 | 14,990 | 606 | 12 |
| Kekri Sub-Division ... | 3,382 | 3,189 | 1,313 | 69 | 39,132 | 36,761 | 3,383 | 285 | 10,180 | 9,993 | 223 | 6 |
| Beawar Tehsil ... | 1,545 | 1,163 | 830 | 154 | 24,896 | 22,570 | 3,420 | 310 | 5,283 | 5,058 | 314 | 4 |
| Todgarh Tehsil ... | 195 | 146 | 94 | 4 | 20,508 | 19,208 | 1,328 | 19 | 2,308 | 2,140 | 48 | 1 |

| DISTRICT, CITY AND TEHSIL, Etc. | Jains. | | | | Sikhs. | | | | Muslims. | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| | Number of Persons. | | Number Literate. | | Number of Persons. | | Number Literate. | | Number of Persons. | | Number Literate. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Ajmer-Merwara ... | 10,427 | 9,070 | 7,363 | 651 | 232 | 109 | 154 | 35 | 52,665 | 44,468 | 8,881 | 1,932 |
| Ajmer City ... | 1,580 | 1,362 | 1,046 | 264 | 181 | 89 | 123 | 30 | 22,746 | 17,802 | 5,602 | 796 |
| Ajmer Tehsil ... | 2,771 | 2,443 | 1,989 | 121 | 29 | 13 | 20 | 3 | 14,828 | 13,110 | 1,606 | 107 |
| Kekri Sub-Division ... | 2,833 | 2,442 | 1,962 | 98 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2,611 | 2,386 | 573 | 63 |
| Beawar Tehsil ... | 1,937 | 1,577 | 1,438 | 147 | 13 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 12,172 | 10,921 | 1,049 | 74 |
| Todgarh Tehsil ... | 1,306 | 1,246 | 928 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 308 | 249 | 58 | 3 |

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

Population of Tehsils, etc.
by Religion and Literacy.PROVINCIAL TABLE II:—POPULATION OF TEHSILS, ETC. BY RELIGION AND LITERACY.—*Concl'd.*

| DISTRICT, CITY AND TEHSIL, ETC. | Christians. | | | | Tribals. | | | | Others. | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| | Number of Persons. | | Number Literate. | | Number of Persons. | | Number Literate. | | Number of Persons. | | Number Literate. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| Ajmer-Merwara ... | 4,000 | 2,947 | 3,053 | 1,988 | 777 | 732 | 3 | ... | 177 | 179 | 145 | 125 |
| Ajmer City ... | 2,242 | 1,919 | 1,684 | 1,351 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 143 | 145 | 115 | 98 |
| Ajmer Tehsil ... | 1,429 | 761 | 1,144 | 479 | 68 | 76 | 1 | ... | 21 | 20 | 21 | 19 |
| Kekri Sub-Division ... | 27 | 23 | 23 | 15 | 156 | 158 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Beawar Tehsil ... | 273 | 206 | 183 | 125 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 14 | 9 | 8 |
| Todgarh Tehsil ... | 29 | 38 | 20 | 18 | 552 | 498 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| DISTRICT, CITY AND TEHSIL, ETC. | Number Literate. | | | | | | Literate in English. | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| | Aged 0—15. | | Aged 15—20. | | Aged 20 and over. | | Males. | Females. |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | |
| 1 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
| Ajmer-Merwara ... | 7,937 | 2,101 | 6,864 | 1,265 | 36,795 | 4,473 | 11,352 | 1,579 |
| Ajmer City ... | 3,187 | 1,807 | 2,928 | 826 | 15,204 | 2,968 | 7,951 | 1,297 |
| Ajmer Tehsil ... | 1,954 | 899 | 1,767 | 289 | 9,345 | 685 | 2,046 | 212 |
| Kekri Sub-Division ... | 1,208 | 165 | 917 | 61 | 5,357 | 800 | 274 | 13 |
| Beawar Tehsil ... | 1,180 | 210 | 946 | 128 | 5,126 | 485 | 1,012 | 53 |
| Todgarh Tehsil ... | 408 | 20 | 806 | 11 | 1,763 | 35 | 69 | 4 |

